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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

BEING THE

SESSIONS OF 1861.

COLUMBIA, S. C.:

CHARLES P. PELHAM, STATE PRINTER.

1861.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FOR
THE CALLED SESSION OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AT THE CALLED SESSION OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

The General Assembly of the State of South Carolina was convened in the Capitol, in Columbia, at 7 o'clock, P. M., on this day, being the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members appeared and took their seats :

From Anderson : Mr. W. Alston Hayne.

From Barnwell : Messrs. A. P. Aldrich, J. J. Ryan, J. M. Whetstone.

From Charleston—

Christ Church : Mr. M. W. Venning.

St. James', Santee : Mr. R. T. Morrison.

St. James', Goose Creek : Mr. M. C. Connor.

St. John's, Berkeley : Mr. P. C. Kirk.

St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Messrs. Henry Buist, John E. Carew, R. S. Duryea, J. M. Eason, C. T. Lowndes, M. P. O'Connor, H. T. Peake, J. J. Pope, Jr., David Ramsay, C. H. Simonton, George A. Trenholm, William Whaley, Richard Yeadon.

St. Stephen's : Mr. J. J. Williams.

From Chester : Messrs. W. T. Gilmore, J. S. Wilson.

From Chesterfield : Messrs. Allan McFarlan, W. L. T. Prince.

From Clarendon : Mr. J. P. Richardson.

From Colleton—

St. Bartholomew's : Mr. W. H. O'Bryan.

St. George's, Dorchester : Mr. T. J. Murray.

From Edgefield : Messrs. M. C. Butler, J. N. Lipscomb, W. S. Mobley, J. Quattlebaum.

From Georgetown—

Prince George, Winyaw : Mr. J. Harleston Read.

From Greenville : Messrs. J. P. Hillhouse, David Hoke, John W. Stokes.

From Kershaw : Mr. J. M. DeSaussure.

From Lancaster : Mr. John Williams.

From Laurens : Messrs. Geo. Anderson, S. J. Craig, H. N. Carter.

From Lexington : Messrs. J. H. Counts, William Fort.

From Marion : Mr. D. W. Bethea.

From Marlborough : Mr. Wm. J. Cook.

From Orangeburg—

St. Matthew's : Mr. J. A. Keller.

Orange : Mr. A. D. Frederick.

From Pickens : Messrs. Robert Maxwell, Jr., Z. C. Pulliam.

From Richland : Mr. Jas. G. Gibbes.

From Spartanburg : Mr. B. F. Bates.

From Union : Messrs. R. S. Chick, A. W. Thomson, W. H. Wallace.

From Williamsburg : Messrs. J. S. Brockinton, S. D. M. Byrd.

From York : Messrs. W. C. Black, John T. Lowry, John L. Miller, J. W. Rawlinson.

The Honorable JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, took the Chair.

A quorum being present, the CLERK read the following Proclamation of his Excellency, F. W. Pickens :

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1861.

According to an Act of the Confederate Congress, entitled "An Act to put into operation the Government under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America," it is required that each State shall vote, on the first Wednesday in November next, for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, which officers are to be inaugurated on the twenty-second of February next; and

Whereas the existing law of the State provides that the Electors for President and Vice President shall be appointed by the Legislature; and whereas the Legislature of this State will not be in regular session at the time prescribed by the aforesaid Act for appointment of Electors;

Therefore, be it known that I, F. W. PICKENS, Governor in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, authorizing the Governor, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the General Assembly, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon and requesting the Senators and the members of the House of Representatives to convene in Columbia, on the first Monday in November next ensuing, that they may be present in the House of Representatives on the said first Wednesday in November, to appoint Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, in conformity with the Act of the Confederate Congress aforesaid.

As the permanent Government is to be organized, an election will be required of two Senators from this State, and also, in all probability, considering the peculiar state of the country, other important matters will be acted on at the same session of the Legislature.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State aforesaid, at Columbia, this, the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the State of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

ISAAC H. MEANS, Secretary of State.

The CLERK read the proceedings of the last day of the last session :

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. BENJAMIN J. JOHNSON, member for the Parish of St. Thomas' and St. Dennis', and that he had, in pursuance of the Constitution, and the usual practice in like cases, issued a writ of election to supply the vacancy occasioned thereby, and submitted his action to be confirmed by the House.

The SPEAKER further informed the House that Mr. BOYLSTON, member for Fairfield, Mr. MULLINS, member for Marion, Mr. EDWARDS, member for Spartanburg, and Mr. BOOKTER, member for Richland, had severally and respectively communicated with him, suggesting the supposed vacancies of their respective seats, on account of military office and services.

Mr. SHANNON, member for Kershaw, had also informed him that he had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army, from the President of the Confederate States of America, and that he was disqualified from further holding his seat in the House.

The SPEAKER informed the House that, as there did not appear to be any doubt in the case of Mr. Shannon, he had issued a writ of election to supply the vacancy occasioned by his disqualification, according to the usual practice in such cases, and now submitted his action in that case for the

confirmation of the House: That he had thought it his duty to refer the other cases to the House, and, in consideration of the importance of the question, and the public interest therein, and for the convenience and information of members and their constituencies, he had supposed it would not be improper for him to make public his opinions and views of his constitutional and official duty in relation to the subject, and had, accordingly, published in the newspapers a summary of his views on the subject, which he asked leave to submit to the House, as follows:

The 11th section, 1st article, Constitution 1790, contains this provision:

“Each House shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.”

The 22d section, same article, is as follows:

“If any Election District shall neglect to choose a member or members on the days of election, or if any person chosen a member should refuse to qualify and take his seat, or should die, depart the State, or accept any disqualifying office, a writ of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy thereby occasioned for the remainder of the term for which the person so refusing to qualify, dying, or departing the State, or accepting a disqualifying office, was elected to serve.”

Looking at these two clauses of the Constitution alone, it would not appear to admit of any doubt, but that the Speaker should issue the writ in any of the above enumerated cases, only by the order of the House—otherwise, he would usurp to himself the privilege of judging of the qualification of members, conferred by the Constitution on the House in the aggregate. And when we consider the extreme jealousy on this subject always entertained by the British House of Commons, from which our organization is borrowed, and after which it is fashioned, this view of the matter will be greatly strengthened. A practice has grown up, however, for the Speaker, in vacation, to issue the writ, in the cases referred to. This practice is not established by any statute or by any general or standing order of the House. It was founded in analogy to the proceedings in the British House of Commons. There, whenever vacancies take place during the sitting, writs of election issue out of the Chancery by warrant from the Speaker, by order of the House. If the vacancy occur in the recess, the Speaker issues the writ without the order of the House, so that a representative may be chosen without loss of time, by the place deprived of its member. But this authority is conferred on the Speaker by express statute, and confined to special cases.

The practice of this State is somewhat similar, but founded only on custom; of course any statute here, so directing and empowering the Speaker, would be in violation of the provision of the Constitution above cited, and consequently void. To facilitate, however, the representation of the Election District deprived of its member, where the case is plain, palpable and beyond all doubt, the Speaker issues the writ, and the member being elected, and coming to be qualified by the House, the qualification of the member by the House operates as a ratification of the act by the Speaker, and the election is as effective as if the writ had been issued by the Speaker under the immediate order of the House.

Where there is any doubt, however, either as to the law or the facts of a case of disqualification, or other vacancy, as mentioned in the above recited clause of the Constitution, the Speaker should by no means undertake to decide it; for he would attempt an assumption of the power of the House itself, and involve himself and the body in a very difficult and embarrassing complication, if, in the end, his opinion be in conflict with theirs; for, in effect, he might undertake to unseat a member whom the House may not regard disqualified, or *vice versa*. The Speaker, therefore, should hold his hand, and abstain from issuing the writ during recess, unless the case be beyond all doubt.

The present war has raised some very delicate and embarrassing questions on this subject, and various opinions seem to be entertained. Many members of the General Assembly have participated in the military service of the country, and it is supposed, by some, that such have become disqualified from further service in the Legislature. It will be borne in mind, that when the place of a member is impeached, either by himself or by others, the House to which he belongs is, by the Constitution, the sole and exclusive judge of the question. Although it is a very delicate matter, and touches the special and much respected privilege of the House, to speculate on or prejudge a subject peculiarly reserved for the determination of that court, it does not appear improper, on this occasion, in the judgment of the Speaker, being a member of the body, and their organ, to indicate, for the information of members, the course he would pursue, as to issuing of writs to supply supposed vacancies; and to indicate the leaning of his mind on the general character of the supposed disqualifications.

To do this understandingly, it will be necessary to point out briefly the constitutional provisions on the subject of the qualifications of members of the House of Representatives, and the various kinds of military service which have been employed by the State and Confederate Government, since the disruption of the late Union.

By the 21st section, 1st article, Constitution 1790, as modified by Convention of 1860, 1861, no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Legisla-

ture whilst he holds any office of profit or trust under this State, the Confederate States of America, or either of them, or under any other power, EXCEPT offices of the militia, army or navy of this State, justices of the peace, or justices of the county courts, while they receive no salaries; nor shall any contractor of the army or navy of this State, the Confederate States of America, or either of them, or the agents of such contractor, be eligible to a seat in either House. And if any member shall accept or exercise any of the said disqualifying offices, he shall vacate his seat.

On the 5th January, 1861, the Convention of South Carolina agreed to the following resolution :

Resolved, That no officer in any forces, regular or volunteer, raised under order of this Convention, shall, by reason of anything in the Constitution of the State, be disqualified from holding a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or any other office in the State, to which he has been or shall be appointed.—*Journal of Convention*, 1861, p. 189.

The troops employed in the war have been—

1st. Troops raised under A. A. 1861, entitled “An Act Creating a Military Establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.”

2d. Troops raised under resolutions of the Convention of the People of this State, 1860–61.—*Convention Journal*, 1860, 149, 159, 185, 189.

3d. Troops raised under A. A. 1860, entitled “An Act to Provide an Armed Military Force.”

4th. The Militia as organized by the A. A. 1841.

5th. Troops raised under provision of several Acts of the Confederate Congress, for the Confederate service.

Members of the House of Representatives, it is supposed, have served either as officers, non-commissioned officers or privates in some one or other of these various kinds of troops, and the question is, whether any, or if any, which kind of service would disqualify.

The question as to the officers of the troops of the second class, is set at rest by the above recited resolution of the Convention, providing for their exemption from disqualification.

Officers of the troops of the fifth class, being troops of the Confederate Army, receive their commissions from the President of the Confederate States, and appear clearly to hold office under the Confederate authority. They would seem, therefore, to be disqualified.

Whether members, by becoming non-commissioned officers or privates of the class of troops under consideration, would be disqualified, admits of grave doubt; the Speaker's inclination would be, however, against the dis-

qualification. Such persons, certainly, not being officers, do not appear to come within the inhibition of the Constitution.

The troops of the first, third and fourth classes must all come under the head of officers, either of the militia or army of this State, and it does not appear to be of any practical utility to distinguish which of those classes may belong to the militia and which to the army, since both are excepted from the disqualification.

But it may be supposed that the words, "while they receive no salaries," operate as a limitation on the exception of officers of the militia, army or navy of the State, so as to disqualify them when on pay.

This seems to be an error. Officers of the militia, as officers of the militia, never received salaries. It is true that the Adjutant and Inspector-General receives a salary, and formerly the Brigade Major received a salary. It is not pretended that those officers were eligible. They were not eligible; not, however, because they were militia officers in receipt of pay, but because they were salaried officers, whose offices were created by special act of the Legislature, and so they came under the direct disqualification of "holding an office of profit under this State." The words of limitation cannot, in any sense, apply to an officer of the army or navy. No person ever heard of an office in the army or navy without pay. The officer is paid, whether he be on active duty or not. If the pay be taken away, the office would appear to be abolished. It would, then, have been simply absurd and insensible to have declared, in effect, that an army or navy officer of the State who got pay, should be ineligible, when there was no such thing as an officer in the army or navy without pay.

The compensation of an officer of the army or navy, and of the militia officer, when called into service, is not a salary, it is "pay." There is a wide distinction between the terms pay and salary, although both import compensation for service.

A lexicographer of repute, has well defined salary as follows: "The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum, to be paid by the year, to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or the other officers, civil and ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week, or day, we do not call the compensation salary, but pay, or wages, as in the case of military men and laborers."

So, no person would call the fees of a justice of the peace a salary, although they are compensation for service. And no man ever supposed a justice ineligible to a seat in the Legislature, notwithstanding he daily received fees, and obtained them, oftentimes, in his annual account, even from the State.

What, then, is the real limitation of the words, "while they receive no salaries?" Beyond all doubt, these words qualify, and were intended to qualify, "justices of the county courts" alone.

County courts were established in this State in 1785, mainly through the influence of Judge Pendleton, who borrowed the system from Virginia and North Carolina. There were three justices for each county except Beaufort, Georgetown and Charleston, where the system was not instituted. These justices were selected from the gentry of the country, and were nominated by both branches of the General Assembly, but they *received no salaries or compensation for their services*. It is manifest that it was highly important not to disqualify from seats in the General Assembly these gentlemen, who were the principal personages of their respective neighborhoods, and salaries were never given to them during the existence of the county court system. This judicature subsisted from 1785 until 1799, when it was declared "forever abolished" by the Legislature.

We can now very well understand, with this explanation, why the words, "while they receive no salaries," were used—and, at the same time, we are enabled to see plainly, that in fact they are designedly intended to apply to justices of the county courts.

It is thus shown that the qualifying words, "while they receive no salaries," cannot apply to "officers of the militia, army or navy, or justices of the peace," and that they do apply to "justices of county courts;" it therefore follows, that officers of all three of the classes of troops, No. 1, No. 3, and No. 4, included under the general designation of officers of the militia and army, are within the exception of the Section 21, Article 1—and, consequently, are not disqualified.

These views are confirmed by the action of the House at the session of 1861, as follows:

Leave of absence granted to Mr. Harper, on account of military engagement—Journal.....	398
To Mr. Pope, for the same.....	354
To Mr. A. J. Green, for the same.....	291
To Messrs. Pope, Simonton and Joseph Johnson, Jr.....	276

And, furthermore, the House adopted the following resolution (Journal, 415):

Resolved, That the same *per diem* be allowed members of this House, excused on account of absence in the military service of the States, if a they had been present.

Some of the members so excused, did receive pay for the military service referred to in the foregoing orders.

But it may be urged that these troops, or some of them, are now in the Confederate service. This is true; but it is necessary to ascertain whence they obtained, and of whom they hold, their offices. By the A. A. 1841, all militia commissions emanate from the Executive Department, are signed by the Governor, and *issued* by the general and field officers.

By the A. A. 1860 and A. A. 1861, all the officers of the forces raised by those Acts are commissioned by the Governor. They hold offices, therefore, under this State, and are State officers, not Confederate officers. They are only employed in Confederate service. Any legal mind will readily apprehend the familiar distinction between an office and an employment, of which the present furnishes a very good illustration.

There is nothing, therefore, in this objection.

Supposing, however, all these views be doubtful, or not well taken, it follows that the Speaker, in a question of such doubt, should leave the resolution of the difficulty to the proper constitutional authority, and not attempt to adjudge it himself.

The Speaker would not, therefore, feel himself at liberty to undertake to issue a writ without the order of the House, except in cases where the member taking military service had received a commission directly from the proper authority of the Confederate States.

Nor in any case, unless informed by the member in writing, or by some person, by him authorized, that the member has accepted such office, and from what authority the commission is received.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the action of the Speaker in relation to the seats of Messrs. Wm. M. Shannon, and the late B. J. Johnson, deceased, was confirmed, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL D. PERRY, a member elect from Kershaw, appeared, produced his credentials, was sworn by the Chair, and took his seat.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 4, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully begs leave to inform your Body that, pursuant to the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, they have met, and are ready to proceed with the business of the General Assembly.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. SIMONTON, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House of Representatives had met, in pursuance of the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of the House had assembled, and was ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make.

Whereupon, the SPEAKER appointed the following gentlemen of the Committee: Messrs. Yeadon, Rawlinson and Pulliam.

Mr. ALDRICH submitted the following resolution, which was considered immediately:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of ———, to inquire and report what members of this House have vacated their seats by accepting disqualifying offices.

Mr. YEADON moved to amend, by striking out "a Special Committee of ———," and insert "the Committee on Privileges and Elections;" which was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, November 4, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully informs your Body that they have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of One from each Congressional District be appointed, to nominate Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing to that Body the appointment of a similar Committee; and, also, that said election be held on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, M.

That, in pursuance of the above resolution, the Senate has appointed Messrs. Hope, Alston, Barker, Allen, Ware, and Edward G. Palmer, the Committee on their part.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, a message of concurrence was sent to the Senate,

And the SPEAKER appointed the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. R. S. Duryea, Wm. J. Cook, W. H. O'Bryan, George Anderson, Robert Maxwell, Jr., and C. B. Jones.

Mr. YEADON, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the Governor would communicate to the House to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER announced to the House that he had received the intelligence of the decease of Mr. W. COWPER INGLIS, Reading Clerk of this House, who departed this life in Virginia, on the 18th October, ultimo, whilst engaged in the service of the country, in the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. SIMONTON introduced the following Resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret the untimely death of W. COWPER INGLIS, late Reading Clerk of the House.

That during his official connection with it, his uniform courtesy, strict attention to his duties, and his amiable deportment, had won for him the esteem and regard of the House.

That we tender to his bereaved family our sincerest sympathy in their great affliction.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. SIMONTON, the House then proceeded to the election of a Reading Clerk.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Reading Clerk, reported that Mr. J. H. Hudson had received a majority of the votes cast.

Whereupon, the SPEAKER announced that Mr. J. H. Hudson is elected Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives, and administered to him the constitutional oath of office.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House was adjourned at 9 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats:

From Darlington: Mr. J. H. Blackwell.

From Sumter: Mr. J. S. Bradley.

From Charleston District—

St. Philip's and St. Michael's: Mr. John Cunningham.

From Spartanburg: Mr. O. E. Edwards.

From Marion: Mr. R. G. Howard.

From Edgefield: Mr. Jos. H. Jennings.

From Pickens: Mr. John L. Miller.

From Horry: Mr. C. B. Sarvis.

From All Saints': Mr. Peter Vaught, Sen.

Mr. YEADON announced that Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., member elect from St. Thomas' and Dennis', was present, and was ready to take his seat.

Whereupon, he appeared at the Clerk's desk, produced his credentials, was sworn, and took his seat.

The SPEAKER called for petitions, memorials, presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

The SPEAKER called for bills, resolutions and motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That Josiah B. Perry, Esq., Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, be excused from attendance on the Legislature during the present session and the regular session, on account of military service with his company on the coast.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolution, which was made the Special Order of the day for Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to report a Bill suspending the collection of debts, and the operation of the Statute of Limitations, during the continuance of the war, and until six months after.

Mr. BUIST gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to prevent the collection of debts by process of law during the present war, and for a certain time thereafter.

Mr. POPE offered the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were made the Special Order of the day for Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That one million of dollars be raised, by taxation, at this extra session of the General Assembly, for the defence of the State. The said amount to be collected at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to devise the means for the raising and collection of the said amount.

Resolved, That at the present time, when the burdens upon the people, by taxation and otherwise, are made heavy in protecting their homes and liberties, a just and equal system of taxation, whereby these burdens shall be equalized, commends itself to this General Assembly.

Resolved, That, to this end, the taxes on land should be laid according to the actual assessed value of the land, and not according to an arbitrary system of classification.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to devise the method of such assessment, and to impose the taxes according to such assessment.

Mr. POPE offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Military:

Resolved, That the militia of the State, when called into active service, shall be provided by the public authorities with suitable clothing and personal equipments, or in lieu thereof, shall receive a commutation in money for the same.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Military, to devise the means for such provision, and also to report what amount of commutation shall be allowed in lieu of such clothing.

Mr. SIMONTON gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill authorizing the formation of a Battalion of Light Infantry in the Fourth Brigade, S. C. M., to be called the Washington Light Infantry.

Mr. SARVIS offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That in view of so many of the citizens of Horry District being in the service of the State and the Confederate States, it is inexpedient for any Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas to be holden in said District during the present fall term of said Court.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections :

Hilton Head, Camp Look-Out,
November 1, 1861.

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

DEAR SIR: The enclosed orders were received by me day before yesterday, in reply to an application from me to Brigadier-General Thomas F. Drayton for a furlough to attend the extra session of the Legislature, in obedience to the summons issued by his Excellency Gov. F. W. Pickens, as the member from St. Luke's Parish. I am in command of a company of mounted riflemen, raised under the resolution of the Convention, for "home and coast defence," and commandant of this *post*.

The company has not been *mustered* into Confederate service, but has been *called* therein.

I await the action of the honorable body of which I have the honor to be a member, and subscribe myself, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. SCREVEN,
Captain Commanding Post.

Charleston, November 4, 1861.

The Honorable Speaker of the House :

I am now an officer in the Confederate service, stationed upon Sullivan's Island, as well as a legislator, representing, in part, Abbeville District, and feeling, as I do, that my services are more needed here as a soldier than in Columbia, I avail myself to inform you of the fact.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. JAMES LOMAX.

Camp near McLean's Ford, Va., October 26, 1861.

To Honorable JAMES SIMONS, Speaker House of Representatives, S. C. :

DEAR SIR : Very grave doubts have been suggested, as to the right of those now engaged in the military service of the country to hold seats in the Legislature of South Carolina. As each House is the exclusive judge of the qualifications of its own members, it is proper that the facts should be officially brought to its notice. I therefore beg you to lay before the House of Representatives, for its judgment, the fact that I have accepted, and still hold, a commission, from the Governor of the State, in the 2d, (now 9th) Regiment—raised under the Act of December, 1860, "To Provide an Armed Military Force"—as Quartermaster. I have been "mustered" into the service of the Confederate States, and have received *pay* for my services from the Confederate States.

I would only express the hope that the questions arising out of this state of facts could be determined at the extra session, so that my constituents could be properly represented when the regular session commences.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. FRASER, M. H. R.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication :

Richmond, Va., November 1, 1861.

Hon. Speaker SIMONS :

DEAR SIR : I had hoped and expected to occupy my seat in the House of Representatives at the extra session, until I was summoned by telegraph, a few days ago, to visit my son, who is now ill in this city, with camp fever. It is as yet quite uncertain when his condition will allow me to return home. You will please make known to the House the reason of my absence, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,

T. P. LIDE.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, Mr. LIDE was excused from attending the present session of the Legislature.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Bills were ordered to *lie on the table* :

A Bill to organize and establish a Rural Police in this State ;

A Bill to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law on the Western Circuit ;

A Bill to prevent Free Persons of Color from entering into any contracts for any mechanical pursuits, and prevent their carrying on any mechanical business on their own account, and for other purposes ;

A Bill to prevent Free Persons of Color and Slaves from riding in public carriages and other vehicles kept for hire ;

A Bill to establish rates of Wharfage, Storage, Layage, Dockage and Weighing in the City of Charleston ;

A Bill to alter the law in relation to the appointment of Testamentary Guardians ;

A Bill to provide for the sale of Free Negroes and Persons of Color convicted of certain offences ;

A Bill to suspend the prosecution and collection, by process of law, of Debts due by the citizens of this State, to citizens or residents of any non-Slaveholding State ;

A Bill to amend the Police Regulations of the State in regard to Free Negroes ;

A Bill to promote the Manufacturing of Arms in the Southern States ;

A Bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of an additional Board of Commissioners of Fish Sluices for Broad River ; and

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated in the State of South Carolina."

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate :

A Bill to require the Circuit Judges to send, with their Reports to the Appeal Court, the notes of evidence taken on the trial ;

A Bill to alter and amend the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law in relation to Fish Sluices on the Catawba and Wateree Rivers, and for other purposes ;" and

A Bill to incorporate the York Gas Light Company.

The following Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate :

A Bill to require the Commissioner in Equity and Ordinary for Sumter District to transfer to the Commissioner in Equity and Ordinary for Clarendon District, all records in their offices pertaining to the latter District.

The following reports were ordered to *lie on the table* :

The report of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, on the petition of citizens of Prince William's Parish in relation to a certain road.

The report of the Committee on the Military, on the Petition of the Board of Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade in Charleston.

The following resolution was made the Special Order of the day for Monday, the 25th day of November, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. :

Resolution instructing the Comptroller General, in relation to the Banks.

A Bill to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law on the Northern Circuit, was made the Special Order of the day for Saturday, the thirtieth day of November, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to amend the sixth section of "An Act to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Patrol of this State into one Act, and to alter and amend the same," was made the Special Order of the day for Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to prohibit free persons of color from carrying fire-arms, was made the Special Order of the day for Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, instant, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill, from the Senate, to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a separate Court of Appeals," was made the Special Order of the day for Friday, the twenty-ninth day of November, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company, was made the Special Order of the day for Saturday, the thirtieth day of November, instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to cause Commissioners of Roads to have all standing trees, which are dead and in fifty feet of the public road, to be cut down, and for other purposes, was made the Special Order of the day for Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of November, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Message No. 1 was then received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., his Private Secretary :

MESSAGE NO. 1.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

You have been called together for the purpose of appointing Electors for President and Vice President of these Confederate States, which has to be done on the first Wednesday in this month.

In addition to this, I desire to call your attention to the present state of our military organization. From the pressing emergency of the war, so many troops have been called into active service that the remainder of our population, fit for military duty, is left in a state of comparative disorganization.

Under the late Act of eighteen hundred and sixty, volunteer regiments were formed out of the old militia battalions, and, in many parts of the State the officers of beat companies, battalions, and regiments, have entered the new volunteer organizations, and have been mustered into Confederate service.

Under this Act of eighteen hundred and sixty, eleven full regiments have been formed for twelve months. The Convention also raised one regiment for six months. Under Confederate authority, a full and most efficient legion has, likewise, been mustered into service. Under special requisition from the President of the Confederate States, two regiments were raised for and during the war. Eleven of these regiments are now in Virginia (one other having served its time and been disbanded), and three on our own sea-coast—in all, fifteen. I have, also, recently mustered into Confederate service, by special requisition from the President, four more full regiments, for and during the war, with four cavalry and two light artillery companies. We have, moreover, a regiment of infantry and a battalion of regular enlisted forces. These will make an aggregate of something more than nineteen thousand men now in actual service. Besides this, I have the troops of the city of Charleston, with a force of more than three thousand effective men, placed on a war footing, and held as a reserve, armed and equipped, ready for any emergency. We have, in addition, twenty-one companies of cavalry and mounted men in the sea-coast Parishes of Charleston, Beaufort, Colleton, and Georgetown, held ready for immediate service. These were first raised under special resolutions of the Convention, and are limited to ten days after the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature. I suggest that you make the organization more permanent.

I authorized an independent brigade in the eastern Districts, towards the coast, of guerilla formation, furnishing their own arms, and prepared to act in the most efficient manner, and well acquainted with the peculiar conformation of that portion of the country. This was set on foot by an experienced and energetic officer, and will embrace, perhaps, some three thousand men. I recommend it to your early attention, and think it might be confirmed as a legal organization, at least for and during the war. The country is peculiar, and requires a native local force of that kind to give efficiency to its defence, and this is on a plan least expensive to the State. These remarks are also applicable to the twenty-one mounted companies of the sea-coast.

I recommend that there be immediately a new military organization throughout the State, and I suppose that new regimental lines will have to be made in parts of the country. I would urge that all field officers be appointed by the Legislature, or by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Fourth Brigade of the Second Division might properly remain as it is, as far as Charleston is concerned. Their organization has not been so much deranged by their officers and men volunteering, and being mustered into new and other service.

It is essential that the Legislature shall take this whole matter up as soon as possible, and give efficiency and stability to a general system, calculated to bring all the reserves of the State into immediate organization.

There is great pressure upon our resources at present; but, if possible, I would recommend that the State should raise, arm and equip, two regiments, with four cavalry companies, and two companies of light artillery, exclusively for State purposes. I would suggest that the selection of all officers for the same, at least as high as second lieutenants, inclusive, shall be confined to graduates of our State Military Academy. If these two State regiments are raised, four hundred thousand dollars will be required to arm and sustain them, unless there should be no necessity to call them into active field service.

It is of great importance that our regular enlisted troops shall be reënlisted for the war. They are now only for twelve months, and we cannot dispense with their important services in our coast garrisons. Besides, the experience of their thorough-bred officers is invaluable, and ought to be secured permanently. True, they have been received into Confederate service, but to reënlist the men will require bounties, and the Confederate Government may not provide for it in time. I therefore recommend that ample provision be made, in advance, for this.

Most of our volunteer regiments, now in Virginia, are only for twelve months, and I suggest that provision be made to secure, if possible, their continuance in service for three years, or for the war. The brave and gallant manner in which they have served the country, together with the experience of their able officers, makes it of the highest importance that you should adopt some system to secure the certain continuance of their services, in advance, before their time expires.

The Confederate Government has imposed a direct tax of fifty cents upon every hundred dollars' worth of certain property, specified in the Act, to be assessed at its "actual marketable value." Those who own such property, amounting to less than five hundred dollars, are exempt from this tax, and this will exempt a large amount in the aggregate. They have, also, allowed each State, if it thinks proper, to pay its own quota, as a State. By so doing, ten per cent. is to be deducted.

I recommend that the State provide for the payment of the same, and that one-half of it be paid by taxes imposed for that purpose, and that the other half be raised by State bonds or stocks, to be issued upon such terms as your wisdom may suggest. By thus dividing the amount, it will enable our citizens to pay the other half, and the bonds will be a relief, under present pressure, to that extent.

I call your attention to this now, because the assessment will have to be made in a short time, and it requires your immediate attention, although, if the State assumes the payment, it is not actually to be made until April.

The Legislature passed some appropriations to meet the exigencies of a war that, at the time, many did not anticipate would be so extensive as it has turned out to be.

I have been able to sustain the State, through a period of great difficulty, and under extraordinary demands for expenditures, such as have never been experienced before, and yet I have not gone, in amount, beyond what was strictly allowed. If we had received back the expenditures we have incurred in the common cause, and which the Confederate Congress provided for by an Act of great liberality, passed expressly for our benefit, I should now be able to present you with a balance.

The cash expenditures, through the Treasury Department, are one million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventeen cents (\$1,889,371 17). For advances made, I have had accounts and vouchers presented, and the State has been refunded, from the Confederate Government, six hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars (\$686,774). This would leave one million two hundred and two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents (\$1,202,597 71). This does not include that portion of small arms and ordnance which the State had purchased and provided herself with some years since. As yet, we have furnished all the troops that have been raised, and sent out of the State, or in service in the State, with our own arms. I have made no estimate or charge for these arms, furnished for Confederate service. Accounts and vouchers for advances made to the Confederate Government have been presented, but they are not yet audited. I have every reason to believe they will be as soon as the Government shall be relieved from the great pressure as to more immediate and important business.

The Legislature provided, as one of the means to meet the appropriations, the issue of bonds at seven per cent., limited in amount to six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Of this only three hundred and seventy-five thousand have been issued. They also authorized bonds to be issued to provide for the sea-coast police, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These have not been issued, either. This would leave four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds authorized but not issued. I recommend that this amount be immediately changed into stocks, to be issued and sold in such form as to suit purchasers, and upon such terms as to insure available means as soon as possible. The

Bank of the State has acted promptly and patriotically in making advances to the State, and these advances ought to be secured in some tangible form.

I have necessarily directed some expenditures, under the peculiar circumstances, for which there was no express authority by law, but which I trust you will sanction.

After the excessive sufferings of our brave troops in Virginia, I directed, on the eighth of August last, twenty thousand dollars to be deposited in a bank in Richmond, for the relief of the sick and wounded. I also put into the hands of the colonels of the two first regiments I sent to Virginia, two thousand dollars each, for any extra necessities that might be required for their regiments.

I also deposited in the hands of the Quartermaster of General Bonham's staff five thousand dollars, for immediate wants. I was called on, under sudden and extraordinary circumstances, to send troops to Virginia, and, as there was then no general organization of any kind, I thought it right that those whom I sent out of the State should not suffer for anything. I also sent on twenty thousand dollars to pay our first regiment of volunteers, in Richmond. In all these matters, I trust to receive your direct sanction.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will give you all details in full, and in such a lucid form as may be easily understood.

I take this occasion to recommend that you abolish the Treasuries of the Upper and Lower Divisions, making one Treasury and one office. This will simplify all State accounts very much, and enable you to give system to the whole. No local interests ought to be consulted in such an organization of our Treasury. This will require the action of two successive Legislatures.

I also urgently recommend that there shall be a change in your system of taxation. The artificial value given to lands below or above a certain line run through the State, originated in a condition of things, at the period of eighteen hundred and eight, which no longer exists. There ought to be a true and just valuation of land made, no matter where it may be located. The tax on what is denominated town property is liable to objection, and should be modified. The true system is, to raise as little as possible from active productive labor, and impose taxes upon accumulated capital and evidences of luxury.

In this State, the system has been, to raise far the larger portion from productive labor. If this were changed, and a wise system adopted, one-third more could be raised, and really be felt less. It would greatly increase the resources of the State, and at this period, when all taxes will be felt deeply, you cannot too soon devote your serious attention to this subject.

From the 20th of December last until the 9th of February, this State acted alone. She was entirely separate and independent. During this period we incurred heavy expenditures. In taking Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, and the late United States Arsenal, we acquired large supplies of heavy ordinance, arms, and munitions of war. As we took the responsibility of acting alone, and of risking all, we were fairly entitled to all we acquired. For the heavy expenditures we thus incurred, up to the 8th of February, I have, as yet, presented no claim or account against the Confederate Government. Our Convention transferred, by ordinance, all these public works and forts, with their armament, and so forth, to the common Government. By every principle of public law, we are entitled to the expenses incurred during that period, and I doubt not but, when presented, the claim will be recognized.

Circumstances placed us in the van in this march to independence. We claim no exclusive merit, but, under severe censure, and the most trying circumstances, we only endeavored to do our duty, faithfully and bravely. Events have since vindicated the wisdom and patriotism of our course, and I confidently appeal to the future, with the proud consciousness that posterity will exultingly point to every page of history, as tablets on whose marble surface shall be engraved the record of our honor unstained, and of our integrity without a blemish.

Soon after the 8th of February, the Confederate Provisional Government was formed, and, by the authority of our Convention, we yielded our separate and independent action, and assumed the obligations of the Confederate compact.

The regular constitutional Government, under that compact, is now to be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, and I respectfully recommend that you give it your loyal and faithful support, by all the constitutional means at your command.

The sea-coast police has been the cause of much interest and exertion in the first of the year, and I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior for all the details in relation to its administration in the last few months. This will show the activity and care that has been exercised in that department. I submit that the funds deposited to the credit of that department be now appropriated to any branch of the public service you may deem proper. The jurisdiction now assumed by the Confederate Government may relieve us, before long, from any further duties in relation to that branch of public service, although we must, of course, be ready to aid and assist, by all means in our power, any efforts on the part of our common Government to protect our coast.

The Legislature authorized the issue of bonds, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for this special purpose. I did not use

these bonds at all, except to hypothecate them with the President of the Bank of the State, as collateral, on account of advances made by the Bank. I in like manner used the power given me to direct the Bank to issue receivable paper, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General will give you accurate information of all matters pertaining to the military. This office has been one of great labor, requiring a high degree of bureau talent and information, at this peculiar juncture in our affairs. I think, in every respect, what he has done will be satisfactory.

The College has been seriously interrupted by the condition of affairs in the country, and the young men, who were full of patriotism and zeal, could not be restrained from entering into active service. It is now, however, in full operation, with a very respectable number of students. I fondly hope that no circumstances will be allowed to interfere permanently with the exercises of this noble institution. I believe it is the only institution of the kind entirely endowed by the State, and managed by public authority, in the confederated States. There are, apparently, many objections to the peculiar organization of such an institution; but when we look to the practical results, and the large public benefit it confers, we must be constrained to yield all such objections. Through a public institution, controlled by the Government, we are enabled to educate our young men with high feelings of public devotion to the country, and bind them with stronger and more exclusive ties of first allegiance to the State. It is this institution which, by dispensing education equally through the commonwealth, has done more to make us a united and a loyal people, than any other single cause. Any State, with common judgment, can develop the wealth and physical resources of a people, but it is not every State that can produce an heroic and intellectual race of men. Public schools and literary institutions, nobly and generously endowed, where virtue, truth and patriotism are taught as the cardinal doctrines of life—without which life itself is not worth preserving—can alone produce a manly race and brave men as indigenous to the soil. A large State, with vast resources, may present to the world a teeming population, but this does not constitute a great State. A cultivated and intellectual people, whose public institutions train them to think boldly and freely, and who have the heroic daring to do their duty faithfully to themselves and the world, furnish all those qualities which command the admiration and respect of mankind. We should, therefore, spend freely on anything calculated to elevate the moral and intellectual culture of our people.

The Military Academy has, at this important period, furnished us young men of thorough military education and training, who have been of good service. The Cadets of the Citadel Academy, in Charleston, under imme-

diate command of the scientific officer then at the head of that institution, were the first corps I directed to occupy a new battery on the channel, with positive orders to open the fire. At this battery they nobly did their duty, in conjunction with the Vigilant Rifles, German Riflemen, and Zouave Cadets. On the 9th day of January last, they drew the lanyard of the very first cannon that was ever fired into a vessel bearing the flag of the old Union, and triumphantly drove her back, filled, as she was, with armed men to invade our soil, and sailing under special orders from the Lieutenant-General of the United States, marked by attendant circumstances of treachery and duplicity. It was this cannon which opened upon the "Star of the West," that called a half-million of freemen to arms in this our second war of independence.

In several points of view, these Military Academies have fully vindicated the wisdom of those who founded them, and I now recommend that they be united into one institution, and that the appropriation be increased, so as to enlarge its usefulness.

When the institution is united, it should be located at the most suitable place. I would suggest that, perhaps, the most appropriate place for it would be Sullivan's Island. With this view, I would recommend that the State procure the retrocession of Fort Moultrie for the purpose of connecting it with the academy, to be used as a post for drill and exercise in heavy artillery and practical gunnery.

Since Fort Sumter has been put in complete order, with all the guns for the first time mounted, it entirely commands, not only the harbor of Charleston and its entrance, but Fort Moultrie, and therefore the possession of this latter fortress is not at all essential to the Confederate Government.

With the State Military Academy located on Sullivan's Island, Fort Moultrie could be kept in repair and thorough order by the cadets, and thus save an annual expense to the Confederate Government, and besides, it would add much to the practical knowledge of the cadets. No expense should deter us from placing this academy on the highest footing.

We ought to enlarge its usefulness, by admitting cadets from other States, except, of course, those who may be beneficiaries. By enlarging the capacity of this institution, we not only secure that science and training so essential in all modern warfare, but so absolutely necessary to give a small State the capacity to defend itself from the strong and powerful. In the present situation of our country, the State that gives her people the highest military education will be most deeply felt in all the struggles that must inevitably arise in the future.

I trust the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb will continue to receive your bounty and care. The Lunatic Asylum, I hope, will ever remain a noble monument of your constant and munificent benevolence.

The issue of the six per cent. bonds, authorized to carry on the State House, was limited to their being sold at not less than ninety-five cents in the dollar. As the sale could not be effected at this rate, I gave notice to the superintendent to suspend all further work. He represented that some work was essential to preserve the fine quarry from injury by freshets, and it was done. Some work on the finer marble has also been continued—on an arrangement made by the superintendent with the Bank, and at the risk, I believe, of the contractors themselves. All other work has been suspended. It is a building fashioned on a very superior model, and will compare favorably, as to style, with almost any work, and the material is all of the best kind. Although it has been commenced on a scale much beyond our limited means, yet everything ought to be immediately provided to preserve it from the weather at present. I suggest that it ought to be permanently covered, and this can be done now at a cost of about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The contractors would take the bonds ordered to be issued at six per cent., even if below the ninety-five cents, and receive them in payment. If so, it might be directed to the amount necessary to cover the building, provided the contract for the same should not be increased in amount to meet any depressed value of the bonds.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seventeen thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-five cents were received from the United States Government, as due South Carolina on account of distribution from sale of public lands. I recommend that it be passed to the credit of the Treasury, and appropriated. There are also one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, balance from an appropriation to the widows and orphans of the Palmetto Regiment. This should be immediately passed to the credit of the Treasury.

There are many of our citizens, and some of them of large fortunes, now residing out of the State. At this period, when the services, in some form, of every son of South Carolina may be absolutely necessary, I submit to you the propriety of calling them home; and it is for your wisdom to annex the conditions you may think proper to such a call.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to draw your attention to the fact that all classes of our people, without exception, have been loyal and devoted to the State in this her day of trial, and amongst them I would particularly say that the free people of color have done their duty, also. At an important time last spring, when the whole of our population were intensely excited, from Columbia, and Charleston, and elsewhere, they formally offered their services to me, to act in any capacity in which they might serve their State. They were, in many instances, employed. I trust the day is far distant when this State will refuse to extend her guardian protection to this unfortunate and helpless class of our people.

There is a remnant of the Catawba Indians in our State, and I feel assured that they will receive your usual care and attention.

Many benevolent and kind citizens of our State have, with great energy and devotion to the sick and wounded of our soldiers in Virginia, established hospitals in their own way, which have been a great relief to our suffering men in a distant country. I recommend that every aid and facility, consistent with the public means, may be extended to them in their patriotic and Christian exertions. I have transmitted, through the Aid Society in Charleston, four thousand dollars to the St. Charles Hospital in Richmond, and trust it will meet your sanction. Whether anything like a State Hospital should be established there, as permanent, is for your judgment to decide. I doubt the propriety of systematically interfering with the regular provision made for all such things by the common Government, and under strict army regulations. But in extraordinary vicissitudes of sickness, or after great battles, these establishments might be, as they have been, of incalculable service.

In addition to the difficulties that war always brings upon a country, we labor at this time under stringent pressure, from the sale of all productions for exportation being suspended. Our banks are banks both of discount and circulation, and practically, they hold the only circulating medium. They suspended the redemption of their bills issued. The Legislature legalized that suspension. Then, if their issues are contracted, and circulation withdrawn, the difficulty of paying debts and meeting taxation becomes greatly increased. It would seem that under such circumstances, where the Legislature have interposed to relieve the banks from the obligation to pay their notes, some course ought to be adopted, if consistent with safe precedent, to protect the people also from the temporary difficulties by which we are surrounded. All tampering, of any kind, with produce by Government, in any shape or form, is generally unwise and unjust. If anything of the kind is ever to be done, let it be done by the State Governments, rather than by the General or Confederate Government, for all power, not expressly granted, is reserved to the States. The exercise, by the Confederate Government, of any power not expressly granted, is not only without authority, but, on so vital a point, it is dangerous, as calculated, if habitually acted upon, to affect deeply the distribution of wealth, and the interests of productive labor. If anything is done, it should be done by the States, and I suggest that, perhaps, as we have a State institution, it might be used to advance on produce one-half of its value, upon receipts for the same being deposited, with a view to give a lien, to secure the amount advanced first, to the exclusion of all other claims. Public policy will require that you should continue to legalize the suspension of the

banks. This continuation might be made upon certain conditions resting upon similar advances to be made from all the banks.

As our soldiers are nobly serving their country, and at a great distance from home, some stay of execution or levy upon their property should be directed by law. Everything of this kind must be done with great caution, so as not to be made a precedent. There is no power so dangerous, and generally so unjust, as for any Government to interfere, in the slightest degree, with contracts, and if ever done, it ought to be limited to absolute necessity. Integrity, faith, and stern justice are qualities more essential in Governments than even amongst individuals, because of their wide-spread influence.

On the 17th of December, the day after I was inaugurated, I sent a confidential agent to the President of the United States, demanding possession of Fort Sumter, upon conditions somewhat the same as those upon which I understood the United States Arsenal had been previously allowed to be placed under a State guard. One of my objects was, to ascertain, in the most authentic manner, the real intention of the President in relation to the occupation of the forts in our harbor, and to shape my own course accordingly. A copy of this letter, with accompanying explanations of the agent, I sent to Washington, together with a communication from a distinguished citizen, appointed, as I have since been informed, by my predecessor, to remain at Washington, as confidential representative of the State, are herewith transmitted, for your information of all details. The day on which my letter was presented to the President, I was telegraphed by high and responsible representatives from this State, to withdraw it, on account of an understanding, that had been recognized, that there should be no interference with the status of the forts in any way, until Commissioners from this State should be appointed to proceed to Washington, and represent the State fully on all points at issue, connected with the forts and public property.

On the 18th of December I went to Charleston, and immediately ordered a very responsible officer, with a detachment, to arm and equip a guard boat, with specific orders to prevent, if possible, any movement of troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and if such a thing was attempted, to forbid it, and, if persevered in, to resist it by force, and then immediately to take Fort Sumter at all hazards. At that time there was but a small guard in this fortress, and it was in no condition for defence.

On the 20th of December, the President of the United States sent General Cushing, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, to me, with a letter, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. I had but a short interview with him, and told him I would return no reply to the President's letter, except to say, very candidly, that there was no hope for the Union,

and that, as far as I was concerned, I intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose, neither temptation nor danger should, for a moment, deter me. He said that he could not say what changes circumstances might produce, but when he left Washington, there was then no intention whatever to change the status of the forts in our harbor in any way.

Notwithstanding the distinct pledge of honorable faith, made previous to this, and then this renewal of it, the commandant of Fort Moultrie, on the night of the 26th of December, moved all his forces from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, with his munitions of war, after first spiking the guns, cutting down the flag-staff, and burning the gun-carriages.

This fortress was the well known key to the harbor, and the move was intended to hold us in subjugation, and enable the garrison to be reinforced, with a view to hold the post permanently. This move was a violation of all manly faith, and could be looked upon in no other light than an open act of hostility. They still possessed Castle Pinckney, with guns bearing directly upon the city. This is a fortress originally intended to protect the inner harbor.

I immediately, on the morning after they had moved from Fort Moultrie, ordered select forces to take Castle Pinckney, at all hazards, and gave a similar order to occupy Sullivan's Island, and to proceed cautiously, after examination as to mines, and take Fort Moultrie. These orders were executed the same day.

I had, on the evening of the 20th of December, requested the Commissioner sent to our Convention from Alabama, to give the Governor of that State official notice that I intended to take the forts, if there was any attempt to change their status, and to request that he would act in like manner as to the forts in Mobile harbor. I made the same communication to the Commissioner from Mississippi, as to my intention, and I would have done the same to the representatives of any other sister State, if they had been here.

After I occupied these forts, I consulted engineers, and immediately commenced the batteries on the channel, to endeavor to prevent supplies or reinforcements, and also ordered a detachment to take possession of Fort Johnson, and prevent all communication from the garrison in Fort Sumter. Copies of the general orders, connected with all these movements, I herewith transmit for your information, with other papers, which will give the reasons by which I was influenced at the time.

On the 9th day of January, I ordered a plan to be agreed upon by our engineers, and reported to me, for the most certain and scientific mode of reducing the fortress, and upon that plan the batteries were erected which

finally did reduce it. Copies of this plan, and the orders, are also transmitted.

I had issued orders to prevent, if possible, all reinforcements or supplies, and, if necessary, to fire on any vessel that might attempt to enter the harbor. On the 9th of January, a large vessel, bearing two hundred and fifty United States troops, with arms and supplies of all sorts, was fired into and driven back. A few days before this, a telegram from a member of the Cabinet at Washington was shown to me, asserting that no such vessel would be sent, and a great effort was made to induce me to suspend the order to fire. Major Anderson demanded a disavowal of the act, accompanied with a positive threat, that, if not disavowed by me, he would open fire upon any vessel with our flag in the harbor. I avowed the act: he retracted his threat, and asked time to consult his Government. After his suggestion on that point, I sent to Washington our highest law officer in the State, a gentleman of eminent standing and worth, in order to act in the fairest and most liberal spirit. This correspondence has all been published, and shows the imbecility and duplicity by which our opponents conducted the issues then presented.

After President Lincoln was inaugurated, he sent, in the latter part of March, a confidential agent, Mr. Fox, who was introduced by a gallant officer of our navy. He said he desired to visit Fort Sumter, and that his objects were "entirely pacific." Upon the guarantee of the officer introducing him, Captain Hartstene, he was permitted to visit Major Anderson, in company with Captain Hartstene, expressly upon the pledge of "pacific purposes." Notwithstanding this, he actually reported a plan for the reinforcement of the garrison by force, which was adopted. Major Anderson protested against it. I enclose with this a copy of papers, to be used under your wise discretion, which will place these facts beyond controversy.

In a very few days after, another confidential agent, Colonel Lamon, was sent by the President, who informed me that he had come to try and arrange for the removal of the garrison, and, when he returned from the fort, asked if a war vessel could not be allowed to remove them. I replied, that no war vessel could be allowed to enter the harbor on any terms. He said he believed Major Anderson preferred an ordinary steamer, and I agreed that the garrison might be thus removed. He said he hoped to return in a very few days for that purpose. Then, on the 8th of April, Mr. Chew, an official in the State Department, was sent, in company with Lieutenant Talbot, and read to me a paper, which the President of the United States, he said, had directed him to read to me, in relation to sending in supplies to the fort. He gave me no information as to anything, but only read the paper, and said he was not even directed to ask my reply. I sent for General Beauregard, as the commanding General on the part of

the Confederate Government, and had the paper again read in his presence. A copy of this paper is herewith transmitted. It bears upon its face an utter want of manliness and straight-forward conduct. I give this minute statement of facts, because they are deeply important to a thorough understanding of the true origin of this fierce and malignant war, which practically commenced in the capture of Fort Sumter, on the 13th of April last. Its effects will be deeply felt throughout the world, and it is due to our sister States that they shall know the part which we were forced to act in its origin.

Every step in the commencement of this terrible conflict has been marked by deception and duplicity on the part of our enemies. By so doing, they have inaugurated events well calculated to produce not only a profound impression upon our own country, but upon the destiny of American civilization; and we have every reason to be deeply grateful, as a Christian people, to a superintending Providence, for the direction given, thus far, to these events. The whole rise and growth of these States of North America, has been the most rapid and gigantic ever before exhibited amongst the nations of the earth. Under institutions the most popular and captivating to the enthusiastic mind, we had made such development of strength and power, in little more than three-quarters of century, as seemed to overshadow most modern governments.

In theory, the distribution of all power appeared to rest upon principles of equality and justice; and if the Government had been honestly and wisely administered, it was the noblest system ever created for rational men. But man was, as he ever has been, selfish and ambitious, and, under the guide of those passions, the whole system became thoroughly perverted from its original designs.

It was a Confederated Republic, with powers expressly granted by States, and defined under a limited compact or constitution, and never was, in any sense, a simple democracy, with a majority of people to govern. It was this profound fallacy as to a democracy, originated by designing demagogues or superficial thinkers, which, within the last thirty years, radically changed the whole nature of the Government.

In the Northern States, they had no division of classes or castes that were openly acknowledged as the fundamental law of society, and, as a natural consequence, the only division was between capitalists and laborers. The former, to act more efficiently in the struggle for ascendancy, became organized under the style and title of corporations, in every shape and form, from the smallest to the highest matters. This was done in order to give associated wealth more and more absolute power over labor. This was their political slavery. After they had thus mastered the labor of the North, they engaged in a struggle to master the Federal Government, and, through

it, to make the labor of the South, also tributary to their power and wealth. To bring their numbers to bear in a consolidated democracy, was essential to their designs. They then called in that fanatical element of their ignorant classes, through which the designing and the wary could make them subservient to their ultimate designs.

In the South, it was the reverse of this. There were ranks and there were castes acknowledged in the fundamental law of our society, and this was the division between master and slave.

The white race was a privileged race of rank and political power. It was not a division between capitalists and laborers, for here capitalists owned laborers, and were, therefore, interested in the profits of daily labor. In fact, they were themselves, to all intents and purposes, laborers as well as capitalists. Hence it was, we wanted no increase in the power of government over productive labor, nor did we need associated wealth, in the form of corporations, to subjugate the labor of the country, for we had, as individuals, all that power already.

Under such fundamental differences as these, the preservation of separate States in the form of a Republic, with a limited compact, was the very law of our existence, and the perversion to a simple democracy of mere numbers, was our political death. The most corrupt of all governments, if extensive enough to embrace different interests, is a simple democracy of numbers. It necessarily soon runs into practical anarchy, and thence into a military despotism, as protection from the horrors of anarchy. Now that the Northern States are forced to organize to themselves, this career, to them, is as certain as destiny itself, and is inherent in their very organization.

Under these circumstances, if we fail to grow wise from the lessons of experience, and allow any considerations to weaken the federative action of our system, and increase the tendency to a simple democracy of numbers, we, too, will soon sink into the same ruin, where an unrestrained military government will raise its strong and mighty structure, beneath whose shadow the very boundaries of the States will be lost and forgotten amid the scattered fragments of a broken and dismembered empire.

There is not the slightest danger of our being subjugated by the North. Those who conceived such an idea had but little knowledge as to the elements of real power. They are vastly defective in all those qualities necessary for effective military organization, particularly for purposes of invasion, while the institutions of the South train our people to individual self-reliance, and to police regulations with disciplined order. There are no agricultural people so essentially military in their early training as are the slave-holding race of the South.

Wherever slaves exist, with the distinctive marks of a separate race, it is a privilege and rank to be free. Under these circumstances, you

may exterminate the dominant race, but you can never permanently subjugate it. When the lower strata of society is occupied by an inferior race, who make no pretension to political equality or power, the entire ruling race can be brought into active service for all purposes of defence, without drawing materially from the productive field labor necessary to afford support.

Although we have actually called into military service the largest force, in proportion to our population, known in modern times, yet the provision crops of all kinds, in these Confederate States, never were equalled by what has this year been garnered for our use. The reverse of this is the case in all States where there is no fundamental division of classes. Where all are theoretically equal, those who follow the lower pursuits of society must be conciliated, and when they are pressed into large armies, they not only create a heavy expense to be supplied by capitalists, but they also leave a vacuum in productive labor that deranges the internal relations between capital and labor, and this is more deeply felt than even the direct expense for their support.

With us, to a great extent, every freeman's home is but a privileged castle, with armed men ready to go forth to the field for defence and for honor, while laborers on the soil remain, to gather and garner up the produce of the earth.

True, war is a great calamity, but if this war shall end, as there is every prospect that it will do, by making us not only politically independent of our most deadly enemies, but commercially independent also, and, at the same time, shall develope our own artisan skill and mechanical labor, so as to place us entirely beyond their subsidy hereafter, then, indeed, will it prove, in the end, a public blessing.

We will be left free to develope our own civilization, and show, where there is an inferior caste in society, and the higher and privileged race governs, that a constitutional republic of States may be established upon conservative principles identified with all the great ends of truth, justice and stability. But if we fail in this, then there is no hope for a government of States. The only advance, in substance, which we have made over the government of our English ancestors, was the substitution of the municipal government of States, representing permanent local interests and territory, instead of great landed proprietors and hereditary rulers. This government of States was destroyed by the Northern people, who, without the conservative division of castes, which we have, endeavored to make the government a simple democracy of numbers. This ended, as all such governments must inevitably end, in corruption, usurpation and revolution. As far as the Northern States are concerned, their Government is hopelessly gone, and if we fail, with all our conservative elements to save us, then, indeed, there will be no

hope for an independent and free republic on this continent, and the public mind will despondingly turn to the stronger and more fixed forms of the old world.

In this point of view, I most respectfully urge that you increase the power and dignity of the State, through all her administrative offices, and adhere firmly to all the conservative principles of our Constitution.

Clouds and darkness may rest upon our beloved country, but if we are true to ourselves, and just to others, looking with confiding faith up to that Providence who presides over the destinies of men and of governments, we will surely triumph, and come out of our trials a wiser and a better people.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH,

Ordered, That the usual number of copies of the Message be printed, and that the Message and documents be made the Special Order of the Day for to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. CAREW,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were *unanimously* agreed to :

One short year has scarce elapsed, and this General Assembly is called upon to mourn the loss of a useful citizen, a pure patriot, a legislator who added lustre to the council chambers of the State. Be it

Resolved, That in the glorious death of Lieutenant Colonel B. J. JOHNSON, on the bloody battle-field of Manassas, he has won the highest honor in the gift of the State—an imperishable memory.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory, the members of this House wear the usual badge of mourning during this session.

Resolved, That this General Assembly tender to the family of the lamented dead their heartfelt sympathy in the severe affliction that has befallen them.

On motion of Mr. READ, the House was adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats :

From Lancaster : Mr. William Black.

From Fairfield : Messrs. R. B. Boylston, James B. McCants.

From Abbeville : Mr. J. N. Cochran.

From Spartanburg : Messrs. W. M. Foster, J. Winsmith.

From Edgefield : Mr. M. W. Gary.

From Pickens : Mr. M. Hendricks.

From Sumter : Mr. F. H. Kennedy.

From Charleston—

St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Mr. J. Jonathan Lucas.

From Anderson : Messrs. C. S. Mattison, B. F. Whitner.

From St. Andrew's Parish : Mr. Jos. M. Mikell.

From Marion : Mr. Wm. S. Mullins.

From Barnwell : Mr. C. G. Stephens.

From Darlington : Mr. W. B. Timmons.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, the House unanimously suspended the formula of business.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Special Joint Committee to nominate Electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, made a report.

The SPEAKER called for petitions, memorials, presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. ANDERSON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens District, praying Legislative action against exorbitant speculation in Salt; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. FREDERICK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Orangeburg District, for a modification of the Militia Act of 1841; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for Electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

Message No. 2, from his Excellency the Governor, was received, and read by his private Secretary, F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS, November 6, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I desire to say, distinctly, it is necessary that you shall provide immediately for available funds, to the amount, at least, of three hundred thousand dollars, in some shape or form.

I have recommended that you change the law, authorizing the issue of bonds at seven per cent. to the issue of stock, in such amount as may suit purchasers. If this was done it might be relief for the present. Perhaps, instead of this, a loan might be authorized, on certain conditions.

I consider it necessary to the safety of the State, under the circumstances by which we are surrounded, that you shall provide some plan by which I may be enabled, certainly, to secure the services of our regular enlisted Battalion of Artillery, for and during the war, and, also, of one regular enlisted Regiment of Infantry. The safety of our coast batteries may be endangered unless some step is taken to secure this force in advance.

I also consider it absolutely necessary that you shall provide for the immediate organization of the Militia and the reserved forces of the State. I earnestly call your immediate attention to these matters, and trust that no consideration will induce you to adjourn before you have put the State in condition to preserve her honor and faith, and to enable those in authority to place her military organization on the strongest footing.

In the midst of revolution and great changes, there are high duties devolving on the Legislature, that may be as important as any that may be required in the field.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the message was made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. POPE offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. :

Resolved, That this House will confine its attention, at the present extra session, to two departments only ; that is to say, the organization of a military force for the defence of the State, and the providing of means for the support of the forces which are or may be called into service.

Mr. J. JONATHAN LUCAS offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the casualties of war render it more convenient that the regular session, com-

mencing the fourth Monday in November, should be held in the City of Charleston.

Which was considered immediately, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 28; Nays, 48.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Messrs. Black, Wm C.

Blackwell,
Boylston,
Brockington,
Byrd,
Carew,
Connor,
Craig,
Eason,
Edwards,
Jones,
Lucas, J. Jonathan,
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,

Messrs. Miller, J. C.

Miller, John L.
Morrison,
Mullins,
Murray,
O'Connor,
Peake,
Quattlebaum,
Ramsay,
Rawlins,
Vaught,
Venning,
Whaley,
Whetstone.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,

Anderson,
Bates,
Bradley,
Buist,
Carter,
Chick,
Cochran,
Cook,
Counts,
Cunningham,
DeSaussure,
Duryea,
Fort,
Frederick,

Messrs. Gibbes,

Gilmore,
Hendricks,
Hillhouse,
Hoke,
Howard,
Jennings,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Kirk,
Lipscomb,
Lowndes,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Mattison,
McCants,

Messrs. Mikell,
Mobley,
Perry,
Pope,
Prince,
Read,
Richardson,
Sarvis,
Simonton,

Messrs. Stephens,
Stokes,
Thomson,
Wallace,
Whitner,
Williams,
Wilson,
Winsmith.

So the House refused to agree to the resolution.

Mr. MACFARLAN gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A resolution to change the name of the Standing Committee of this House, entitled "The Committee on Foreign Affairs," to "The Committee on Confederate Relations."

Mr. PRINCE gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to exempt free persons of color who have left the State in the service of any military companies from the operation of the laws prohibiting the return of free persons of color who have once left the State; also,

A Bill for the relief of debtors.

Mr. WM. C. BLACK offered the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to :

Whereas this State, in common with her sister States of the Confederacy, is now engaged in a war for her just and equal rights, requiring the energetic employment of her resources, both of men and means, for the successful prosecution of her efforts to secure her independence; and whereas this condition of affairs has produced its usual effect of enhancing the price of many of the necessities of life, and, by deranging of commerce generally, has temporarily greatly lessened the means of her citizens to meet the extraordinary contributions they must necessarily make to the support of the public Treasury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it becomes highly necessary and proper that every effort should be made to husband the resources of the State, both public and private, and devote the same to the prosecution of the just war in which the State is now engaged.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report what deduction, if any, may be made, compatible with the public interest, in the usual ordinary appropriations for the support of the Executive, Legislative, Judiciary, and Treasury Departments, as also the ordinary civil, local, and educational expenditures of the State, and that they have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee: Messrs. Wm. C. Black, Allan Macfarlan, J. Winsmith, C. H. Simonton, John M. DeSaussure, P. C. Kirk, J. J. Williams.

Mr. DURYEA offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of each branch of this General Assembly, be appointed, to confer with the Presidents and Directors of the Railroad companies within this State, as to the expediency and practicability of reducing their tariff of prices, during the existing war, on the transportation of provisions, munitions of war, and State troops, making a uniform tariff of rates throughout the State, and of affording additional facilities for the transportation of such articles and troops, and to recommend to this Legislature the enactment of such regulations for the government of said roads during the existing war as will be best suited to the exigencies of the times and the wants of the people.

That the said Committee have leave to report, by Bill or otherwise, as early as practicable, and to sit during the session.

That a message be sent to the Senate, asking their concurrence in the foregoing resolution, and the appointment of the Committee on their behalf.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate in conformity with the resolution: Messrs. R. S. Duryea, J. Quattlebaum, and J. P. Richardson.

The following communication was laid before the House by the SPEAKER:

Columbia, November 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Having been elected to the Senate, and having taken my seat in that body this morning, my seat in the House is, I believe, vacant. I write in order that you may take steps to have the vacancy filled.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD C. WHALEY.

HON. JAMES SIMONS.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, writs of election were ordered to be issued to fill the vacancy of Mr. Edward C. Whaley's seat.

The Senate returned to the House, with their concurrence, a resolution to suspend the Fall Term of the Court for Horry District.

The Senate sent to the House a resolution to adjourn this General Assembly this day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. YEADON moved to amend, by striking out "this day," and insert "to-morrow."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table;

And the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 31; Nays, 50.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Black, Wm. C.
Boylston,
Craig,
Cunningham,
Duryea,
Edwards,
Fort,
Frederick,
Gary,
Gilmore,
Hayne,
Lipscomb,
Lowry,

Messrs. Lucas, J. Jonathan,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Maxwell,
McCants,
Murray,
O'Bryan,
Peake,
Pope,
Rawlins,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Stephens,
Thomson,
Wallace,
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Bethea,
Black, Wm.
Blackwell,
Bradley,
Brockington,
Byrd,
Carew,
Carter,
Chick,
Cochran,
Connor,
Cook,

Messrs. Counts,
DeSaussure, John M.
Eason,
Hendricks,
Hillhouse,
Hoke,
Jennings,
Jones,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Kirk,
Macfarlan,

Messrs. Mattison,
 Miller, J. C.
 Miller, John L.
 Mobley,
 Morrison,
 Mullins,
 O'Connor,
 Perry,
 Prince,
 Quattlebaum,
 Ramsay,
 Read,
 Sarvis,

Messrs. Simonton,
 Stokes,
 Trenholm,
 Vaught,
 Venning,
 Whaley, Wm.
 Whetstone,
 Whitner,
 Williams, John,
 Williams, J. J.
 Wilson,
 Winsmith.

So the House refused to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

Mr. MULLINS moved to lay the amendment on the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. BOYLSTON moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 35; Nays, 47.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Messrs. Aldrich,
 Anderson,
 Bates,
 Black, William C.
 Boylston,
 Craig,
 Cuninghame,
 Duryea,
 Edwards,
 Fort,
 Frederick,
 Gary,
 Gilmore,
 Hayne,
 Jennings,
 Lipscomb,
 Lowry,
 Lucas, J. Jonathan,

Messrs. Lucas, Simons, Jr.
 Maxwell,
 McCants,
 Miller, J. C.
 Mobley,
 Murray,
 O'Bryan,
 Peake,
 Pope,
 Quattlebaum,
 Rawlins,
 Richardson,
 Ryan,
 Stephens,
 Thomson,
 Wallace,
 Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Bethea,	Messrs. Lowndes,
Black, Wm.	Macfarlan,
Blackwell,	Mattison,
Bradley,	Morrison,
Brockington,	Mullins,
Buist,	O'Connor,
Byrd,	Perry,
Carew,	Prince,
Carter,	Ramsay,
Chick,	Read,
Cochran,	Sarvis,
Connor,	Simonton,
Cook,	Stokes,
Counts,	Trenholm,
DeSaussure, John M.	Vaught,
Eason,	Venning,
Hendricks,	Whaley, William,
Hillhouse,	Whetstone,
Hoke,	Whitner,
Jones,	Williams, John,
Keller,	Williams, J. J.
Kennedy,	Wilson,
Kirk,	Winsmith.

So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The question being put, Will the House concur in Senate's resolution?
it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 49 ; Nays, 30.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Black, Wm.	Messrs. Carter,
Blackwell,	Chick,
Bradley,	Cochran,
Brockington,	Connor,
Buist,	Cook,
Byrd,	Counts,
Carew,	DeSaussure, John M.

Messrs. Eason,
Hendricks,
Hillhouse,
Hoke,
Jones,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Kirk,
Lowndes,
Lowry,
Macfarlan,
Mattison,
Miller, J. C.
Morrison,
Mullins,
O'Bryan,
O'Connor,

Messrs. Perry,
Prince,
Ramsay,
Read,
Sarvis,
Simonton,
Stokes,
Timmons,
Trenholm,
Vaught,
Venning,
Whaley, Wm.
Whetstone,
Whitner,
Williams, John,
Williams, J. J.
Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Black, Wm. C.
Boylston,
Craig,
Cunningham,
Duryea,
Edwards,
Fort,
Frederick,
Gary,
Gilmore,
Hayne,
Howard,

Messrs. Lipscomb,
Lucas, J. Jonathan,
Maxwell,
McCants,
Peake,
Pope,
Quattlebaum,
Rawlins,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Stephens,
Thomson,
Wallace,
Winsmith,
Yeadon.

So the resolution was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the House proceeded to the consideration of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to:

Resolved, 1. That so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the Military and Military Academies, Volunteer Organizations, Independent Brigade, and Militia, be referred to the Committee on the Military.

2. That so much as relates to the Direct Tax of the Confederate Government, to the issue of Bonds and Stocks for military purposes, to Expenditures in behalf of Volunteers in Virginia, to the pay of the First Regiment of Volunteers in Virginia, to the change in the system of Taxation, to the Appropriation on account of the Sea-Coast Police, to the Appropriation for the Widows and Orphans of the Palmetto Regiment, to Banks and Advances on Produce, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

3. That so much as relates to abolishing of the Treasury of the Upper and Lower Division, and making one Treasury and one Office, to the stay of Execution and Levy upon the property of soldiers in the service of the country, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. That so much as relates to the Expenditures in taking Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, the late United States Arsenal, the amount received from the distribution of the sale of Public Lands, the calling home of citizens now residing out of the State, the taking of Fort Sumter and the Correspondence in relation thereto, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. That so much as relates to the College, to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, be referred to the Committee on Education.

6. That so much as relates to the Lunatic Asylum, be referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

7. That so much as relates to the State House, be referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds.

8. That so much as relates to Free People of Color, be referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

9. That so much as relates to the Catawba Indians, be referred to the York and Lancaster Delegations.

10. That so much as relates to Expenditures for Hospitals, sick and wounded Soldiers in Virginia, be referred to the Medical Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the House proceeded to the consideration of Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor, which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to:

Resolved, 1. That so much of Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to providing immediately for available funds, to the amount of at least three hundred thousand dollars, and to the change of the law authorizing the issue of Bonds, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

2. That so much as relates to the safety of the State, and a plan to secure the services of the regular enlisted Battalion of Artillery and Infantry, the Coast Batteries, the immediate organization of the Militia and reserve force of the State, be referred to the Committee on the Military.

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury be printed.

On motion of Mr. POPE, the House proceeded to the consideration of Resolutions in relation to the defence of the State,

Which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. POPE, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the Day for Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of November, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, a resolution of reference, in relation to the suspension of debts, &c., was made the Special Order for Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate sent to the House a resolution in relation to the Banks advancing money for the service of the State, which was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. WM. BLACK, from the Special Joint Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, reported:

The Joint Committee appointed by both branches of this General Assembly to nominate two Electors for the State at large, and one Elector for each Congressional District, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, ask leave to report the following nominations:

For the State at Large—HENRY C. YOUNG, WM. H. TRESCOTT.

For 1st Congressional District—R. F. W. ALSTON.

For 2d Congressional District—Dr. JOHN S. PALMER.

For 3d Congressional District—J. DUNCAN ALLEN.

For 4th Congressional District—JOHN C. HOPE.

For 5th Congressional District—T. EDWIN WARE.

For 6th Congressional District—FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Sr.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House took a recess until half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

Mr. RYAN introduced the following resolution, which considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That the presiding officer of each branch of the General Assembly do issue to the Clerks of their respective Houses a pay bill for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars, and to each of the other officers of each House a pay bill for the same pay and mileage as are allowed to the members of the General Assembly, the same to be compensation for the services of each of said officers during the present extra session.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House of Representatives had elected Mr. J. H. Hudson Reading Clerk of the House.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That the business of the present session be taken up at the regular session at the stage at which the same shall be left upon the adjournment, and that the Committees to whom the Message of the Governor have been referred, have leave to sit during the recess.

On motion of Mr. POPE, the House proceeded to the consideration of a Resolution confining the business of the House at the present extra session, which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALDRICH offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized to use a sum of money, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to re-enlist the regular Battalion of Artillery now in our fortresses ; also the Regiment of Infantry, for three years, or during the war.

The Senate sent to the House a resolution authorizing the Governor to call for companies of volunteers, and organize them, &c., which was con-

sidered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. THOMSON offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Resolved, That the Committee on the New State House be, and they are hereby, instructed and required to report to this Legislature, as soon as may be practicable, and that not later than the fourth Monday in this present month, in which report they are required to State fully and particularly the number of hands that are now engaged in working on the said State House, or on materials for the same; stating the number of hands so engaged, and at what cost per day or per month, as may be most convenient; stating what is to be paid to each hand by the day or month, as they deem fit and proper.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 6, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend the resolution in relation to the Committee appointed to confer with the Presidents and Directors of the Railroad Companies, &c., so as to allow them to sit during the *recess* of the Legislature, instead of the "session."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, a message, granting leave so to amend, was returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. MULLINS, a message, granting leave so to amend, was returned to the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 6, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend the resolution in relation to pay of officers of the two Houses, by striking out the words "one hundred and twelve," and inserting "fifty;" also, by inserting after "Librarian," the words "Clerks of the Solicitors."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion, a message was ordered to be returned to the Senate, granting leave so to amend:

IN THE SENATE, November 6, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully grants leave to your House to amend the resolution in relation to the advance by the Bank of the State, by substituting for the words "Bank of the State," "the several Banks of the State;" and for "fifty thousand dollars," "three hundred thousand dollars."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The Senate returned to the House, with their concurrence, a resolution in relation to the pay of officers of the General Assembly; also,

A resolution in relation to the Order of Business at the next meeting of the General Assembly; also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to use a certain sum of money to re-enlist soldiers of the army of the State.

A message was sent to the Senate, delivered orally by the Clerk, informing that body that the House is now ready to adjourn, *sine die*, in pursuance of the joint resolution.

A message was received from the Senate, delivered orally by the Clerk, informing the House that that body is now ready, in pursuance of the joint resolution, to adjourn, *sine die*.

The SPEAKER adjourned the House at 4 o'clock, P. M., *sine die*.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FOR
THE ANNUAL SESSION OF 1861.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

REGULAR SESSION OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, begun and held at the Capitol, in Columbia, on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, on which day, being that fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly—

The Honorable JAMES SIMONS, Speaker (a member from Charleston), and the following members of the House of Representatives, appeared and took their seats :

From Abbeville : Messrs. J. N. Cochran, W. Jas. Lomax.

From Anderson : Mr. C. S. Mattison.

From Barnwell : Messrs. A. P. Aldrich, J. J. Ryan, C. G. Stevens, J. M. Whetstone.

From Beaufort—

St. Peters : Mr. Jos. M. Lawton, Jr.

From Charleston—

Christ Church : Mr. M. W. Venning.

St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Messrs. Henry Buist, John E. Carew, John Cunningham, R. S. Duryea, H. T. Peake, George A. Trenholm, Richard Yeadon.

From Chester : Messrs. W. T. Gilmore, Churchill B. Jones.

From Chesterfield : Messrs. Allan Macfarlan, W. L. T. Prince.

From Colleton—

St. Bartholomew's : Mr. W. H. O'Bryan.

St. Paul's : Mr. Ralph E. Elliott.

From Darlington : Mr. W. B. Timmons.

From Edgefield : Messrs. M. C. Butler, J. H. Jennings, W. S. Mobley, J. Quattlebaum.

From Fairfield : Messrs. R. B. Boylston, James B. McCants.

From Georgetown—

Prince George, Winyah : Mr. J. Harleston Read.

From Greenville : Messrs. J. P. Hillhouse, James M. Sullivan, John W. Stokes.

From Kershaw : Messrs. Jno. M. DeSaussure, D. D. Perry.

From Lancaster : Mr. John Williams.

From Laurens : Messrs. George Anderson, S. J. Craig, H. N. Carter.

From Lexington : Messrs. J. H. Counts, William Fort.

From Marion : Mr. D. W. Bethea.

From Newberry : Mr. J. N. Lipscomb.

From Orangeburg : Mr. J. A. Keller.

From Pickens : Messrs. Robert Maxwell, Moses Hendricks.

From Richland : Messrs. Jas. P. Adams, Jas. G. Gibbes.

From Spartanburg : Messrs. B. F. Bates, James Farrow, W. M. Foster, J. Winsmith.

From Sumter : Messrs. J. S. Bradley, T. B. Fraser.

From Union : Messrs. R. S. Chick, A. W. Thomson.

From Williamsburg : Mr. S. D. M. Byrd.

From York : Messrs. W. C. Black, John T. Lowry, J. W. Rawlinson.

A quorum not being present,

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House was adjourned at forty minutes past 7 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the proceedings of the last day of the last session was read.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats:

From Marlboro': Messrs. W. J. Cook, J. W. Henegan.

From Georgetown—

Prince George, Winyaw: Mr. R. Dozier.

From Sumter: Mr. F. H. Kennedy.

From Pickens: Mr. J. C. Miller.

From Anderson: Mr. J. V. Moore.

From Horry: Mr. C. B. Sarvis.

From St. Bartholomew's: Mr. Hugo G. Sheridan.

From St. Stephen's: Mr. J. J. Williams.

The SPEAKER announced that Mr. D. D. Perry is added to the Committee on Claims, and the Committee on Offices and Officers.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing that body that a quorum of the members of the House of Representatives had met, and was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. FARROW introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform his Excellency that this House has met, and is ready to receive any communication he may make.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee: Messrs. Farrow, Fraser and Ralph E. Elliott.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. George M. Coffin, on account of illness in his family.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mobley, on account of illness in his family.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Suber, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mattison, after to-day, on account of military engagements in Virginia.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication :

Garden's Corners, Beaufort District, November 24, 1861.

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : Having accepted a commission in the 14th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, which is now in service, it will not be in my power to occupy my seat in the Legislature for several days, at least. I must, therefore, ask for leave of absence until such time as my duties here will allow me to attend. Will you do me the kindness to submit this matter to the House of Representatives ?

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. MCGOWAN.

And, on motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. McGowan, for the reasons therein stated.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication :

Stateburg, November 6, 1861.

Gen. JAMES SIMONS, Columbia, S. C. :

DEAR SIR : I deem it advisable to inform you, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, that, having held a commission in the State service, and received pay, I think my seat in the Legislature is vacated, according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, that you may take action in the premises, and order an election to fill the seat from Clarendon that has been vacated by me.

With feelings of deep regret that our intercourse should cease, I remain, dear sir, with great respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

S. WARREN NELSON.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Simons Lucas, Jr., on account of illness in his family.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. COCHRAN submitted the presentment of the Grand Jury of Abbeville, Fall Term, 1861 :

So much thereof as relates to the State and Confederate States taxes, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means ;

So much thereof as relates to a General Stay Law, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUIST presented the account of John E. Carew, late Sheriff ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The account of the Charleston Courier ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. YEADON presented the petition of McCarter & Dawson, publishers of Law and Equity Reports, asking extension of time ; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary ; also,

The account of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, for a *post mortem* examination ; which was referred to the Medical Committee ; also,

The account of McCarter and Dawson, for printing ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRINCE presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Chesterfield District ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM presented the petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield District, praying an alteration of the Road Law ; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries ; also,

The account of Dr. J. G. Williams, for examination of Henry Goleman, pauper lunatic, in Edgefield District ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The claim of Elijah Timmerman, for damage caused by a new road through his land ; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries ; also,

The account of J. G. Williams, for examination of a pauper lunatic ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The account of John Lake, for services in examination of pauper lunatic ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BOYLSTON presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Fairfield District, for the year 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. J. HARLESTON READ presented the memorial of the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers of the Pee Dee Legion, under the command of Gen. W. W. Harlee ; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. SARVIS presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Kingston Parish ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. J. M. DeSAUSSURE presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Kershaw District, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. CRAIG presented the return of the Commissioners to assess damages to J. R. Todd, by the opening of a highway; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. CARTER presented the account of Dr. John W. Ligon, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. FORT presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Lexington District; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. COOK presented the account of Dr. J. Beatty Jennings, for *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The account of Dr. W. J. David, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Marlborough District, at Fall Term, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FARROW presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Spartanburg District, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg District, praying compensation to Benjamin Lamb, for mail service; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRASER presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Sumter District, in relation to the assumption by the State of the Confederate War Tax, and other matters; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. W. C. BLACK presented the petition of citizens of York District, praying the enactment of laws for the prevention of speculation in the necessities of life, and the sacrifice of property for debt; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The petition of F. W. Moore, praying compensation for arresting a prisoner and conveying him to jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The account of Drs. Hill & Davis, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The petition of H. Wilson, a constable, praying compensation for his services in taking a prisoner to jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LOWRY submitted the Presentment of the Grand Jury of York District, at the Fall Term of the Court, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for York District, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education; also,

The account of the Yorkville Enquirer, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DURYEA presented the petition of a Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, praying a continuance of the appropriation for the support of that institution; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Lancaster District, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report, which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to go into an election for Adjutant and Inspector General this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to go into an election for Master in Equity, Register in Equity, and Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to go into an election for Commissioners in Equity for sundry districts to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The report was then ordered to *lie on the table*.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Special Committees.

Mr. FARROW, from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported that they had performed that duty, and that his Excellency would communicate to this House forthwith.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. BUIST gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessities of life, and to prohibit monopoly and extortion; also,

A Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that no other business should be transacted at the present session than what may be

essentially necessary to place the State in a proper position, and enable her citizens successfully to resist the invasions of the enemy on her soil.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A resolution to suspend the nineteenth and twentieth Rules of this House for the present session; also,

A Bill to extend and keep in force, for a certain time, the Act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the City of Charleston, and for other purposes."

Mr. BOYLSTON introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Colored Population to inquire and report as to the expediency of so modifying the law as to permit free persons of color who have left the State, or may leave the State, in the military service, to return without penalty, and that the Committee have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. JOHN M. DESAUSSURE gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers.

Mr. MAXWELL introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report as to the expediency of providing, by law, for furnishing to voters in the military service the right of suffrage to the same extent as if present in their respective Election Districts, and that the Committee have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. READ gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to organize the Pee Dee Legion, under command of Gen. W. W. Harlee, for protection and defence of the State of South Carolina.

Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, was then received, and read by Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., his Private Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 1.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It has been so short a time since I communicated to you my views on the general interests of the State, that I now most respectfully urge your immediate consideration of the measures which I then recommended.

The first measure of great importance is the thorough reorganization of all the reserve military forces of the State. Under the general resolution passed at your recent extra session, I have endeavored to raise battalions and regiments, by offering to commission the field officers if they mustered companies into immediate service, as the emergency was pressing. The Legislature adjourned soon after meeting, without doing anything more definite, and I acted, as I supposed, for the best. But I now desire your confirmation of the same, and urge that a general system be adopted by which to regulate my conduct hereafter. The old militia system has been entirely deranged by the officers, in most instances, having accepted service in other organizations, and I recommend that field officers in all the regiments and battalions of the State be forthwith appointed, in order to effect as speedy an organization as possible. I would except from this the fourth brigade of the second division, at least as far as the City of Charleston is concerned, because that portion of our militia has been preserved, and is now in a high state of drill and thorough organization.

Since your extra session, our State has been invaded by a powerful and thoroughly armed fleet, carrying the heaviest guns. The channel through which they entered is two miles and a half wide, and is the deepest on the Southern coast. In the earth-works that had been erected, they were resisted by brave and heroic men, but such batteries were not calculated to resist a bombardment of four hundred guns. They were constructed to turn marauding parties embracing a limited number of vessels.

To make the defence of such a harbor perfect, large floating batteries or gun-boats, bearing guns of the heaviest calibre, are essential. The region that the military possession of Port Royal gives the enemy control over, will embrace about six thousand negroes, and, perhaps, four thousand bales of cotton. Most of this will be burnt. A true and patriotic people will burn their productions and property rather than it shall fall into the hands of their infamous invaders. These islands are surrounded by arms of the sea, and were occupied by highly refined and intelligent proprietors. They are so various and detached that they are easily invaded by an enemy who have power on the ocean, but, as far as military position is involved, their possession brings the enemy but very little nearer to any permanent invasion of the State. Our sea-coast has been possessed, heretofore, by threatening foes in our first revolution, and then again in eighteen hundred and thirteen, and yet, notwithstanding we were much weaker than at present, the haughty and defiant spirit of our people repelled them from the interior, and there was not an hour or a moment, in our darkest days, when there was the slightest fear as to any permanent conquest of our State.

During the days of our first war for independence, South Carolina had to contend with a powerful foreign foe in front, and with fierce and terrible

savage tribes from the rear, while, at the same time, she had the bloody and revengeful tory around the very hearth-stones of our homes, yet she never faltered in her onward and daring course. From her sea-coast to her mountains there is scarcely the distance of a Sabbath-day's journey from one battle-field to another, but where the bones of our ancestors now lie to mark out the *via sacra* along which their descendants may march again to independence. We are now a united people. From the highest to the lowest there is one universal, stern, fixed resolve, to make the State a vast mausoleum for the bones of freemen, rather than hold it as an inheritance for living bondsmen.

The high-toned and intelligent people of our islands, who have been so deeply harassed, deserve our warmest sympathy, and I earnestly urge that everything shall be immediately done, within your proper jurisdiction, that can be, to give them all the aid possible. I recommend that in certain Districts or Parishes of the State, that may be designated, Provost Marshals shall be appointed, who will take command of the overseers on all plantations in the District or Parish, and organize a system of local police, with strict accountability. These Marshals should have power to administer oaths, and hold summary jurisdiction over all slaves and suspected persons who may be passing, without ostensible occupation or responsible papers; and, upon proper affidavits, all such should be committed to the military or civil authorities, whenever the Marshal may think it necessary. He should put himself in communication, also, with the commandant of the nearest military post, and might have authority to call on all such to aid him in his police supervision within his District or Parish. In most instances, the owners of slaves are in the ranks, defending the country, and they cannot, therefore, exercise the ordinary jurisdiction with their overseers. The duty of the Marshal should be to give that protection to slaves which is necessary, on account of the absence of their masters. In many portions of the country, all the Magistrates are also in the army, and the power to administer oaths and have summary jurisdiction is necessary.

The patrol system has likewise been deranged by the breaking up of the Beat Companies, and the proper organization of all overseers, under Provost Marshals, for specified districts of the country, would provide a substitute for the present. The Marshals may not be paid, but agents or assistants might be; and let the chiefs be selected from men of independence and long high standing. If any measure is to be adopted in relation to this matter, it ought to be done as soon as possible, for on the islands of our sea-coast there is, at present, much confusion, and great necessity for a strong police in some shape or form.

Our Nautical School, patronized by the State, has rendered active and useful service at various times, in our harbor and on the coast; and as we are now to build up a Navy in the South, their training and skill will be of great advantage. I assigned to them the *Petrél*, a vessel eminently suited to be made a School Ship. I hope this will meet with your approbation, and that the School will be particularly cared for under the management of its efficient superintendents. Papers, showing its efficiency, are herewith transmitted, for your information.

The authority given me by the Convention to appoint a Council, terminates with this session of the Legislature. I respectfully urge that, with the complicated and increased business of this office, it is impossible for me to attend to all duties required of me. In this pressing emergency, for the present, I request that I may continue at least a Secretary of the Treasury, to superintend the management in the details of raising the funds and disbursing them, and also that I shall be allowed a special Secretary, to be in constant attendance, with a competent salary. The increased business and my constant engagements make these arrangements absolutely necessary.

At the recent extra session I was authorized to raise three hundred thousand dollars. The Banks very patriotically made the proper arrangement. But I urge upon you the adoption of measures to place our resources upon the most permanent and fixed basis. For the proper support of every thing connected with the military wants of the State, at least fifteen hundred thousand dollars will be required for the year. An estimate of details is herewith submitted for the examination of your committees at as early a moment as possible.

I also desire that you will provide some satisfactory arrangement to indemnify the Bank of the State for its advances. Connected with this subject, and a proper system of taxation, I most respectfully call your attention to the points urged in my recent Message at the extra session.

If the State assumes the payment of her quota of the Confederate War Tax, it will be for your wisdom to devise the ways and means. The provisions of that Act seem to require that it shall be done by the first of December. If the State assumes the payment, it will thereby save ten per cent. on the amount of our quota.

Justice requires that a stay of execution or levy should be directed by law on all debts that may be due by our patriotic troops in all branches of service. I earnestly call your attention again to this subject. If there is any pure and disinterested service to the country, rendered from patriotic devotion alone, it comes from the ranks of our loyal and true soldiers. Perhaps, for the present, all civil process ought to be suspended, even before judgment is obtained.

We should take the earliest steps to secure the manufacture of small arms, cannon and powder in our own State. We have iron in Spartanburg and York, peculiarly suited, by its adhesive qualities, for cannon. There are but two places in the whole country equal to it, one in New Jersey and one on the Cumberland River, in Tennessee. Many of our best cannon were cast there in eighteen hundred and fourteen, and I have recent information that induces me to believe the owners are prepared to cast them again. In eighteen hundred and fourteen there was a large rifle factory in Greenville District. There are now in Pickens District two powder-mills, operating only on a small scale, for want of material, and perhaps, proper encouragement. I hope there may be some steps taken to encourage all these works, by authorizing liberal contracts, and by placing at my disposal such means as you may think advisable. The State should also give encouragement to raising and manufacturing wool enough for our necessary wants. The slopes and spurs of our mountain region are eminently suited for all these purposes, and the attention of our people cannot be turned too soon to the developement of all our internal and domestic resources. There are very few sections of country better suited to manufactures of all kinds than the rolling and upper part of this State.

Individuals are taught by reading and reflection, but a whole people are only taught by great events. Under a free Government, necessity or interest alone can force a country to develop its resources. Driven to assert our separate independence by wrongs and insults that no people could bear without degradation, we will find, in the progress of events, new channels of prosperity opened, and new sources of enterprise and industry discovered, which will make our country what Providence intended it to be—with its balmy climate—not only independent, but equal, in every particular, to the freest and bravest amongst the free and the brave of this earth.

These confederated States embrace an area equal to Europe, with rivers more vast and mighty, and with a mountain range, if not so high, yet the noblest and broadest that stretch through any country. The mineral resources of this range in coal, iron, copper, gold, and (if we embrace Missouri) lead, are such as of themselves alone make the basis of a powerful empire. Then, if we include the productions of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, wheat, and Indian corn, when fully developed, the imagination has never yet gone beyond the resources of these States, now rising, with giant proportions, to stand an equal amongst the nations of the world, after strangling the serpents that encircled the cradle of our infancy. For the arrogant and supercilious race of the North to wage a war for the permanent subjugation of such a country, and then their attempt to clothe ten millions of freemen in the livery of bondage, only shows that the gods first make mad those whom they intend to destroy. In the former ages of the world, the sabre,

with brutal numbers, was the arbiter of empire ; and the ferocity of Northern hordes overpowered and subjugated the more civilized and refined portions of the earth. But since the invention of artillery, with gun-powder, which gives a few the capacity to defend themselves against the many, no brave and united people have ever been conquered. If a foreign foe has ever conquered them, it has been by rivalships and divisions amongst themselves. It is only in this way that any free and brave people can ever be enslaved by invaders. Let every man, high and low, come to the altar of his country, and sacrifice upon it every unhallowed and selfish aspiration or thought, and, laying their hands upon that altar, swear allegiance to the country, and nothing but the country, and that it shall forever be free.

Let this be done, and the country is free, beyond the reach of any earthly power to thwart our destiny or balk our onward march to independence. The God of Battles will guide us. Let no man falter or doubt. The sword of the brave and the free will flash and gleam, as it has ever done, high in triumph over the perilous ridge of victory. We may have a dreary waste to serve our pilgrimage in, but the promised land is before us, and if we look with steadfast faith to a superintending Providence, our inheritance in it is as fixed and certain as the star of fate itself.

F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. FARROW introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That two thousand copies of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, be printed, and that it be made the Special Order of the Day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 26, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully informs your House that a quorum of the Senate has assembled, and is now ready to proceed to business.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. YEADON, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 26, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully proposes to your House to proceed to an election for the following officers, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to wit :

Master in Equity for Charleston District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Anderson District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Beaufort District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Barnwell District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Chesterfield District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Chester District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Darlington District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Clarendon District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Lancaster District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Marion District ;
Commissioner in Equity for Orangeburg District ; and
Commissioner in Equity for Spartanburg District.

And immediately thereafter, for Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston District ; and immediately after the last named election, for Register in Equity for Charleston District.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MACFARLAN introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to, two-thirds of the whole representation in the House of Representatives voting therefor.

Resolved, That the name of the Standing Committee of this House, entitled "The Committee on Foreign Affairs," be, and the same is hereby, changed to "The Committee on Confederate Relations."

Mr. MACFARLAN gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled an Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes, ratified on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1860, and for other purposes."

The following Bills were read the third time :

A Bill to alter and amend the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law in relation to Fish Sluices on the Catawba and Wateree Rivers, and for other purposes ;"

A Bill to require the Circuit Judges to send with their reports to the Appeal Court the notes of evidence taken on the trial ;

A Bill to incorporate the York Gas Light Company.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass, that the titles thereof be changed, that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the House was adjourned at forty minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats :

From Lancaster : Mr. William Black.

From Edgefield : Mr. M. W. Gary.

From Charleston—

St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Mr. M. P. O'Connor.

St. Thomas' and St. Dennis' : Mr. Simons Lucas, Jr.

St. James', Saatee : Mr. R. T. Morrison.

From Union : Mr. William Wallace.

From Anderson : Mr. B. F. Whitner.

From Chester : Mr. J. S. Wilson.

From Fairfield : Mr. T. W. Woodward.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. MOORE presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Williamston, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Anderson District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Anderson District, praying the appointment of John C. Whitfield a Magistrate; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

Submitted the presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, Fall Term, 1861;

So much thereof as relates to a Poll Tax, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

So much thereof as relates to a Stay Law, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, Spring Term, 1861.

So much thereof as relates to a Poll Tax, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

So much as relates to treating by Candidates, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BUIST presented the memorial and petition of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, praying leave to use, for other purposes pertaining to the institution, a part of the fund appropriated by the State for enlarging the Museum; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

The return of the transient poor of the city of Charleston, and of the expenditures for the same, for 1860; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS presented the account of Dr. S. Banister, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. MORRISON presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parish of St. James', Santee; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. O'CONNOR presented the petition of the Jasper Greens, praying for an Act of Incorporation; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. DURYEA presented the memorial of the Sullivan's Island Steamboat Company, and others, citizens of the city of Charleston and Sullivan's Island, praying that their Ferry rights be not interfered with, especially by the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. MACFARLAN presented the memorial of Thomas E. McNeil, in relation to supplying arms for the public defence; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. PRINCE presented the petition of the Cheraw Bridge Company, asking a renewal of charter; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. JENNINGS presented the petition of James M. Richardson, praying that the name of James Madison Redman be changed to that of James M. Richardson, and that the rights of legitimacy be conferred on him; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GARY presented the petition of Temperance T. Hatcher and others, praying relief as to title in certain lands in Edgefield District; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Hamburg, praying the appointment of a magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. DOZIER presented the petition of the Commissioners of the Poor of Georgetown District, in relation to the usual appropriation to the transient poor in 1861; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

The account current of the Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Poor for Georgetown District; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. STOKES presented the account of Dr. W. R. Jones, for *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Greenville District; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. CRAIG presented the petition of William Jackson, a free man of color, asking leave to go into slavery; which was referred to the Committee on the Colored Population.

Mr. FORT presented the petition of certain persons summoned as Jurors at the Fall Term, 1861, of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Lexington District, praying compensation for attendance; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COOK presented the report of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Marlborough District; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BETHEA presented Dr. J. J. Bethea's claims for three several *post mortem* examinations; each of which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. LIPSCOMB presented the account of Dr. D. C. Glenn, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury for Newberry District; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. KELLER presented the account of B. Williams, Sheriff of Orangeburg District, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. MAXWELL presented the return of the Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands in Pickens District; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ADAMS presented the petition of Rev. A. W. Leland, praying to be refunded a tax illegally collected; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GIBBES presented the petition of Jacob Levin and others, praying a charter for the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. W. C. BLACK presented the petition of R. W. Hughes, praying an Act to legitimize Franklin Elmore Hughes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The petition of the citizens of York District, praying the opening of a new road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. THOMSON presented the petition of the citizens of Union District, in relation to raising funds, by taxation, for the relief of soldiers' families; which was referred to the Committee on the Military; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Union District, at the October Term, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. BUIST, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on a resolution granting leave of absence to J. B. Perry, Esq., Solicitor; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 19th and 20th Rules of this House be suspended during the present session.

Which was considered immediately, and was agreed to—two-thirds of the whole representation of the House present voting therefor.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Whereas, by reason of the absence of many of the Members of this House, several of the regular Standing Committees are not full, and great delay and embarrassment to the public business may result therefrom ; therefore,

Be it Résolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested and instructed to fill up the various Committees from which there are absentees, by appointing one or more of the members present to serve thereon.

Resolved, That as each of the absentees makes his appearance, he shall resume his place upon the Committee to which he was first appointed.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. DURYEA introduced

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the city of Charleston, and for other purposes;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MACFARLAN introduced

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled an Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1857, and for other purposes, ratified on the 13th day of November, A. D., 1860, and for other purposes;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. PRINCE introduced

A Bill for the relief of debtors ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary ; also,

A Bill to exempt free persons of color, who have left the State in the service of any military companies, from the operation of the laws prohibiting the return of free persons of color who have once left the State ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. J. M. DESAUSURE introduced

A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. SHERIDAN introduced the following resolutions ; which were referred to the Committee on the Military :

Resolved, That the companies of the Third Military District of South Carolina, organized under the resolution of the Convention, passed the 8th

of April, 1861, for the coast defence, be authorized to continue in service until twelve months shall have expired from the time they first entered upon duty. That as early as practicable they form into a separate battalion or regiment.

Resolved, That the companies of the Third Military District of South Carolina, lately disbanded, be authorized to reorganize and attach themselves to this battalion or regiment, or to such battalion or regiment as they may select.

Resolved, That other companies may be received to complete the organization of the above battalion or regiment.

Mr. COOK gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers; and, also, for maintaining their families while they are in active service.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Bates, on account of pressing military engagements.

On motion of Mr. FARROW,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for

Master in Equity for Charleston District;

Commissioner in Equity for Anderson District;

Commissioner in Equity for Beaufort District;

Commissioner in Equity for Barnwell District;

Commissioner in Equity for Chesterfield District;

Commissioner in Equity for Chester District;

Commissioner in Equity for Darlington District;

Commissioner in Equity for Clarendon District;

Commissioner in Equity for Lancaster District;

Commissioner in Equity for Marion District;

Commissioner in Equity for Orangeburg District; and

Commissioner in Equity for Spartanburg District.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to amend the sixth section of "An Act to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the patrol of this State into one Act, and to alter and amend the same;" which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, the Bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for Register of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston District.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the House proceeded to the consideration of Message No. 1, of His Excellency the Governor, which had been made the Special Order of the Day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. FARROW introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to:

Resolved, 1. That so much of the Message No. 1, of His Excellency the Governor, as relates to the reorganization of the reserve military forces of the State; the invasion of the State; the patrol system; and the Nautical School, be referred to the Committee on the Military.

2. That so much as relates to the establishment of a Local Police, by the appointment of Provost Marshals, and the stay of execution on debts due from persons engaged in military service, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. That so much as relates to the continuing the office of a Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of a Special Secretary; the adoption of measures to place the resources of the State upon a permanent and fixed basis; the indemnifying the Bank of the State for its advances; a proper system of taxation; the payment by the State of her quota of the Confederate War Tax, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

4. That so much as relates to the manufacture of small arms, cannon and powder, be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for Register in Equity for Charleston District.

The following message was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. BUIST, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, November 27, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate respectfully proposes to your House to unite with the Senate, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in balloting for Adjutant and Inspector General.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report, which was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Master and Solicitors in Equity, reported that

For Master in Equity for Charleston District, James W. Gray received eighty-eight votes;

And for Commissioner in Equity for Lancaster District, James H Witherspoon received ninety-seven votes;

For Marion District, C. D. Evans received ninety-seven votes;

For Beaufort District, R. J. Davant received ninety-seven votes;

For Spartanburg District, T. Stobo Farrow received ninety-seven votes;

For Darlington District, B. W. Edwards received ninety-seven votes;

For Chesterfield District, J. C. Craig received ninety-seven votes;

For Clarendon District, Theo. S. Coogler received ninety-seven votes;

For Barnwell District, James Patterson received ninety-seven votes;

For Chester District, Giles J. Patterson received ninety-seven votes;

For Anderson District, A. O. Norris received ninety-seven votes;

For Orangeburg District, V. D. V. Jamison received eighty-eight votes.

Forty-nine (49) votes being a majority, the persons above named are all duly and respectively elected.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the above named gentlemen duly and respectively elected.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Register of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston District, reported that Mr. Henry Trescott received all the votes cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Mr. Henry Trescott is duly elected Register of Mesne Conveyances for Charleston District.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, the House was adjourned at fifty minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats:

From Anderson: Mr. W. Alston Hayne.

From Darlington: Mr. J. H. Blackwell.

From Williamsburg: Mr. J. S. Brockinton.

From Abbeville: Mr. H. H. Harper.

From Marion: Mr. R. G. Howard.

From St. John's, Berkeley : Mr. P. C. Kirk.
From Clarendon : Mr. J. P. Richardson, Jr.
From St. Luke's : Mr. John H. Screven.
From St. Bartholomew's : Mr. Carlos Tracy.
From All Saints : Mr. Peter Vaught, Sr.
From St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Mr. David Ramsay.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 28, 1861

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave to inform your House that Mr. W. D. Martin is authorized to sign the name of W. E. Martin, as Clerk of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

The SPEAKER called for petitions, memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the petition of Thos. W. Gantt and wife, to be relieved from double tax ; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WHITNER presented the Return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Anderson District, for the year 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. RYAN presented the petition of the Trustees of the Aiken Public School, for incorporation ; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations ; also,

The account of Dr. J. O. Hagood, for services rendered a criminal in jail ; also,

The account of E. A. Bronson, for Public Printing ; also,

The account of James M. Hutto, Sheriff, for extra services rendered a criminal in jail ; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The Return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Barnwell District, for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education ; also,

The Presentment of the Grand Jury of Barnwell, Fall Term, 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. RAMSAY presented the account of A. J. Burke, for printing writs of election for the House of Representatives ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The petition of sundry magistrates and constables of Charleston District, praying interest on amounts due them by the State; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

The petition of John B. Fraser, G. W. Spencer, and G. W. Skrine, praying an Act of Incorporation as a Masonic Association; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. O'CONNOR presented the petition of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company, praying an extension of their charter; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. O'BRYAN presented the report of the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. Bartholomew's Parish, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM presented the petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield District, asking a charter for the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. JENNINGS presented the account of H. Winn, for extra services in the Quartermaster's Department of the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STOKES presented the account of John P. McDaniel, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE presented the petition of J. M. J. Stuckley and T. H. Smith, praying to be refunded a tax illegally paid; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

The petition of Jacob Schutlin & Co., praying damages for violation of contract by the Commissioner of the New State House; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS presented the account of the Lancaster Ledger for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The petition of Teroy Andrews, a free person of color, voluntarily to go into slavery; which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Lancaster District, at Fall Term, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FORT presented the account of G. A. Fink, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOWARD presented the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith, for attendance upon a prisoner in jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

An account of the same person, for a *post mortem* examination ; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. LIPSCOMB presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Newberry District, for the year 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. KELLER presented the petition of sundry citizens of Orange Parish, praying the opening of a new Public Road ; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. J. C. MILLER presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers ; also,

Two other petitions from the same District, for the appointment of Magistrates ; which were referred to the same Committee.

Mr. MAXWELL presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate ; which was referred to the same Committee ; also,

The Report of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Pickens District, for the year 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education ; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. BROCKINTON presented the account of Dr. S. D. M. Byrd, for a *post mortem* examination ; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. GIBBES presented the claim of W. W. Purse, for work done on the Representatives' Hall for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims ; also,

The account of R. W. Gibbes, for printing ; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. WALLACE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Union District, praying for the removal of an election precinct ; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. RAWLINSON presented the Indian Agent's report for 1861 ; which was referred to the Delegations from York and Lancaster.

Mr. BOYLSTON presented the report of the Commissioner of the New State House for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON presented the account of the Laurensville Herald, for public printing ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. WALLACE, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report,

On the communication of John H. Screven, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 1 (to the Legislature at the Extra Session), as refers to banks and loans on cotton; which was considered immediately, and was made the Special Order of the Day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed; also,

On the petition of the Marine School of Charleston, asking a continuance of appropriation, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the Committee of Ways and Means were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of citizens of Sumter, in relation to the Confederate War Tax; also,

The Presentment of the Grand Jury of Abbeville District, Fall Term, 1861; and the same were severally referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Register in Equity for Charleston District, reported that Mr. Thomas J. Gantt had received all the votes cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Mr. Thomas J. Gantt is duly elected Register in Equity for Charleston District.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for Adjutant and Inspector General.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. WHETSTONE introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Reverend the Clergy of the various denominations in the city of Columbia be respectfully invited to open the deliberations of this House with prayer during the remainder of the Session, and that a Committee of Three be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee: Messrs Whetstone, Kennedy and Ramsay.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina, in grateful recognition of the distinguished services of General G. T. Beauregard in the cause of Southern Independence, hereby tender to him the privilege of

sending two pupils to be educated at the Military Schools of this State, and the Board of Visitors are hereby authorized and requested to receive the pupils appointed under this resolution, without reference to the rule that excludes non-residents of the State.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard.

Mr. RAMSAY gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.

Mr. READ gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad."

Mr. ANDERSON introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately :

Resolved, That the Senators in the Congress of the Confederate States of America be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all proper means to increase the pay of soldiers to at least fifteen dollars per month ; and that the Governor be requested to forward to each Senator and Representative a copy of this resolution.

Mr. BOYLSTON moved that the resolution be referred to the Military Committee, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative.

Messrs. Fort and J. M. DeSaussure were appointed Tellers.

Yeas, 17 ; Nays, 42.

So the House refused to agree to the motion.

Mr. BUIST moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert the following :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the pay of the private soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, should be increased to, at least, fifteen dollars per month.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be enclosed to the Representatives of South Carolina in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

Which was agreed to, and the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. MAXWELL gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to allow Volunteers in the Military service the right of suffrage.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Adjutant and Inspector General, reported that Mr. S. R. Gist had received a majority of the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Mr. S. R. Gist is duly elected Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, on the petition of citizens of Prince William's Parish, in relation to a certain road, which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, the report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A resolution relating to the suspension of the collection of debts, &c., which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, it was

Ordered, that when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Butler, on account of military engagements in Virginia.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Woodward, on account of military engagements in Virginia.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. YEADON, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 28, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate proposes to your House to unite with this body in balloting to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Appeal Court, caused by the death of the Hon. F. H. Wardlaw, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

Mr. KENNEDY gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to afford relief to the cotton planters of this State during the blockade.

Mr. O'CONNOR gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to extend the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. Buist introduced

A Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for the Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Macfarlan, on account of important public business.

On motion of Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS, leave of absence was granted to Mr. R. T. Morrison, on account of pressing duties on the coast.

Mr. THOMSON introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations :

Whereas Messrs. James M. Mason and John Slidell, Commissioners of the Confederate States to foreign Courts, who had taken passage from a neutral port, on board of a neutral vessel, and on their way to a neutral port, have been recently arrested and forcibly taken on the high seas by the Captain of a United States vessel, against the protest of the commander of the vessel in which they had taken passage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the act of the said Captain of the United States vessel is in violation of the usage and law of civilized nations, and, as such, should be reprobated and condemned.

Resolved, That it is not proper, and this Legislature does not intend hereby to express any opinion as to the course the neutral nation, whose flag they believe to have been thus violated, should pursue.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. BUIST the House was adjourned at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. William Martin.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats :

From Charleston—

St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Mr. W. G. DeSaussure.

From Greenville : Mr. David Hoke.

From Pickens : Mr. Z. C. Pulliam.

The SPEAKER announced, in accordance with the order of the House, that the following members were added to the respective Committees :

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

John Cuningham,

J. H. Screven.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Richard Yeadon,

W. C. Black,

J. Winsmith,

Allan Macfarlan.

JUDICIARY.

James Farrow,

T. B. Fraser,

A. P. Aldrich,

W. H. Wallace.

CONFEDERATE RELATIONS.

A. W. Thomson,

J. N. Lipscomb.

M. P. O'Connor,

MILITARY.

J. J. Ryan,

M. W. Gary.

John Williams,

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

J. M. Sullivan.

RAILROADS.

Robert Maxwell, Jr.

EDUCATION.

John M. DeSaussure,

Simons Lucas, Jr.,

B. F. Whitner,

R. E. Elliott.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

William Black,	M. W. Venning,
Moses Hendricks,	Peter Vaught, Sen.
Wm. H. O'Bryan,	

STATE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

P. C. Kirk,	Jas. P. Adams,
R. Dozier,	J. P. Richardson, Jr.
W. Alston Hayne,	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

R. T. Morrison.

COLORED POPULATION.

J. J. Williams,	F. H. Kennedy,
J. S. Wilson,	R. G. Howard.

AGRICULTURE.

Simons Lucas, Jr.	J. C. Miller.
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COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Jno. E. Carew,	Wm. Fort.
J. G. Gibbes,	

OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

S. D. M. Byrd,	W. J. Cook.
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LUNATIC ASYLUM.

J. P. Hillhouse,	J. S. Brockinton.
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MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

J. H. Jennings.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

R. S. Duryea,	H. G. Sheridan,
John V. Moore,	C. G. Stephens.
J. S. Bradley,	

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

David Ramsay,
Jas. B. McCants,

Z. C. Pulliam,
Jos. M. Lawton, Jr.

The Senate sent to this House a resolution requiring the Clerks of the Courts to perform certain services; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers; also,

The report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions,

On a resolution authorizing the Board of Visitors of the State Military Academies to place two Cadetships at the disposal of General Beauregard; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. GILMORE presented the petition of J. L. Harris, executor, and others, praying to be paid the interest due them on certain Bonds issued by the Spartanburg & Union Railroad Company, and endorsed by the State, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

The account of Mr. E. J. McDaniel, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The account of the same person for advertising in 1861; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. J. P. RICHARDSON, Jr., submitted the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Clarendon District, at Fall Term, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Clarendon District, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. SHERIDAN presented the petition of sundry citizens of St. Bartholomew's Parish, praying the passage of an Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property by public sale; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JENNINGS presented the petition of B. F. Landrum, praying that the right and title to certain lands be vested in him; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. VAUGHT presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for All Saints' Parish, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. STOKES presented the account of Drs. Crook and Hoke, for examining a pauper lunatic; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOKE presented the petition of Dr. Crook, for the protection of sheep from dogs; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture; also, submitted

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Greenville District, at Fall Term, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HILLHOUSE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, for the erection of a Bridge over the Saluda River, as a Toll Bridge; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Anderson and Greenville Districts, for the privilege of erecting a Free Bridge near Hiram Cooley's, over Saluda River; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Anderson and Greenville Districts, for the privilege of keeping up a Free Bridge at Cooley's, over the Saluda River; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS presented the petition of sundry citizens of the village of Lancaster, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Lancaster Village, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. ANDERSON presented the petition of Dr. J. P. Knight, for *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. CRAIG presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools of Laurens District, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. CARTER presented the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens District, asking the passage of a law to compel free persons of color to go into the service of the Confederacy as cooks, and to render such other services as may be required of them; which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Mr. LIPSCOMB presented the petition of sundry citizens of Newberry District, praying the passage of an Act authoring the sale of certain free negroes to pay debts; which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Mr. ADAMS presented the report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum; which was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed; also,

The account of Samuel Beard, sheriff of Richland District, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The account of E. R. Stokes, for binding books; which was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. BATES presented the petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. BYRD presented the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg District, praying the repeal of the Act making Lynch's Creek a lawful fence; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of the same District, for a new road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.

Mr. RAMSAY presented the petition of F. D. Richardson, for a return of taxes improperly exacted; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. POPE presented the account of Messrs. Hayden & Whilden; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRASER presented a communication from J. S. G. Richardson, State Reporter, accompanying the 11th volume of South Carolina Equity Reports; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the Committee on Privileges and Elections was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution providing for the right of suffrage to soldiers, and the same was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports,

On a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled An Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes, ratified on the 13th day of November, 1860, and for other purposes;" which was ordered for consideration, and the Bill for a second reading, to-morrow; also,

On the petition of the Elmore Insurance Company, in relation to the non-payment of interest on Bonds issued by certain Railroad Companies under the guarantee of the State; also,

On the return of the Commissioners of the Transient Poor of the city of Charleston; also,

On the accounts of the Commissioners of the Transient Poor of Georgetown District; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, made reports,

On the claim of J. R. Todd, for damages to land by opening a new road; also,

On the petition of Elijah Timmerman, praying damages for opening a new road through his land, and on the report of Commissioners thereon; also,

On the petition of citizens of York District, for the opening of a new road from McCosh's residence to Gaffney's Ferry ; which were severally or dered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to repeal the third section of An Act entitled "An Act for regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned ;" passed 27th March, 1787.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that whenever, during the existence of the present war, any cause shall be at issue and pending on the dockets, either of the Circuit Courts of Equity, the Circuit Law Court, or the Appeal Court, the same should not be heard or disposed of unless the Attorneys of both plaintiff and defendant are present in Court when the same is called, and consent thereto.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be enclosed by the Clerks of the two Houses to each of the Circuit Chancellors and Law Judges of the State, as also to the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, November 29, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully informs your House that they have appointed a Committee of one from each Congressional District to nominate suitable persons for Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and ask the appointment of a similar Committee on the part of the House, to act jointly with the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Hope, Hart, Furman, Appleby, Beaty and McCaw have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. PRINCE introduced the following resolutions; which were considered immediately, and were referred to the Committee on the Military:

Resolved, 1. That it is both inexpedient and hazardous, while in the midst of war, to venture upon experimental changes in the Militia system of the State.

2. That it is the duty of all the officers of the Militia strictly to enforce and faithfully to execute, the provisions of the Militia laws applicable to a time of invasion and war, and to take all lawful measures to secure and preserve the thorough organization of their respective commands.

3. That the Commander-in-Chief is hereby requested forthwith to require all alarm men, able to do Militia service, to be enrolled in their respective Beat Companies, and subjected to drill, together with those liable to ordinary duty, as often as once a week, during the invasion of this State.

4. That the Adjutant and Inspector General is hereby instructed to furnish copies of the Militia and Patrol laws, and the Tactics, to all persons by law entitled to receive them, who are not now in possession of the same.

Mr. GARY introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, unanimously, That this General Assembly has full confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in the wisdom and statesmanship of his administration.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the administration of President Davis is entitled to the earnest and vigorous support of the good people of this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. READ introduced

A Bill to organize the Pee Dee Legion; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SARVIS asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the petition of Matthew Martin, for a charter for Gallavant's Ferry, across Little Pee Dee River.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. COOK introduced

A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while they are in active service; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MAXWELL introduced

A Bill to enable the volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage; which was read the first time, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLACK introduced the following resolution; which was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the Governor of the State should forthwith cause all the salt in this State, held on speculation or for sale by merchants or other persons, to be seized and held, so much as may be necessary for the public use; to be paid for at reasonable rates, having reference to the cost actually and *bona fide* paid for the same by the persons from whom it is seized, and the balance for the use of the citizens of the State generally, to be placed in depositories at the several Court-Houses and Towns, or other convenient points, and sold only to the citizens of this State, by agents appointed by the Governor for that purpose, in quantities proportioned, as near as may be, to the necessities of each individual purchasing, and the supply on hand—the same to be sold for cash, at prices that merely cover the cost to the State.

Mr. SCREVEN presented the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad Company.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, reported that the Honorable B. F. Dunkin had received a majority of the votes cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that the Honorable B. F. Dunkin is duly elected Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals for the State of South Carolina.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A resolution in relation to the business of the present session, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the petition of the Marine School of Charleston, asking a continuance of appropriation, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message No. 1, (called session) as relates to

Banks and loans on cotton, which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The report was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

. *Ordered*, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the House was adjourned at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. John B. Adger, D. D.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats :

From Prince William's : Mr. William J. Gooding.

From St. Andrew's : Mr. Jos. M. Mikell.

From Orange : Mr. A. D. Frederick.

The Senate returned to the House, with their concurrence, a resolution granting to General Beauregard the privilege of educating two pupils at the Military Schools.

The Senate sent to the House

A Bill to authorize the formation of a Volunteer Company of Light Artillery, and to incorporate the same, by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The SPEAKER called for petitions, memorials, presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. RYAN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Barnwell, praying for additional police regulations ; which was referred to the Committee on Colored Population ; also,

The account of James M. Hutto, late Sheriff, for tax on *nulla bona* executions; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUIST presented the petition of John A. Wagener, praying that pensions be granted to F. Fisher and John Klee; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. Stephen's Parish, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. DOZIER presented the petition of Dr. J. D. Magill, to be refunded a double tax; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. J. P. RICHARDSON, Jr., presented the report of the survey of the line between the Districts of Clarendon and Williamsburg, together with the accounts of S. M. Boykin, R. K. Rutledge and W. F. Ervin; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SARVIS presented the petition of Matthew Martin, for a charter for Gallavants' Ferry across Little Pee Dee River; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. CRAIG presented the account of Dr. S. M. Hunter, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. FREDERICK presented the counter petition of the citizens of Orange Parish, against opening a new road to Rowe's Pump; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. ADAMS presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Richland District; which was referred to the Committee on Education; also,

The accounts of E. R. Stokes for book binding; which were referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The petition of the Commissioners of public buildings for Richland District, for aid in building a new Court House; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. BATES presented the petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg District, to change an election precinct; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BROCKINTON presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Williamsburg District, for the year 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message No. 1, as relates to Provost Marshals and Police; and the same was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit; and the same was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the accounts of Dr. J. O. Hagood and Dr. Edward B. Smith; and the same were referred to the Medical Committee.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the account of John E. Carew, late Sheriff.

Mr. BUIST asked and obtained leave to withdraw the account of John E. Carew from the files of the House.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the account of B. Williamson, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; also,

On the account of Samuel Beard, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; also,

On the account of Dr. Jno. G. Williams, for services rendered a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of Dr. John Lake, for examination of a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of Dr. Jno. G. Williams, for examination of a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of W. W. Purse; also,

On the account of McCarter and Dawson, for printing; which were respectively ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of J. S. McDaniel, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the accounts of the Charleston Courier; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel, of the Chester Standard; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the account of Hinkley Winn, for extra services in the Quarter-Master's Department; also,

On the report of the Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands in Pickens District; also,

On the account of A. J. Burke, for printing; also,

On the account of E. R. Stokes, for binding; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg District, praying compensation to Benj. Lamb, for mail service; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. FARROW asked and obtained leave to withdraw the petition of Benj. Lamb from the files of the House.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, presented a report

On a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the city of Charleston, and for other purposes;" which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, made reports

On the petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield, to alter and amend the Road Law; also,

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of Barnwell, for Spring Term, 1861; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made reports

On the several accounts of Dr. J. J. Bethea, for *post mortem* examinations; also,

On the account of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, for a *post mortem* examination; also,

On the account of Dr. W. R. Jones, for a *post mortem* examination; also,

On the account of Dr. D. C. Glen, for a *post mortem* examination; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. BLACKWELL, from the same Committee, made reports

On the account of Dr. J. W. Ligon, for a *post mortem* examination; also,

On the account of Dr. S. Banister, for a *post mortem* examination; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Orangeburg, for the modification of the Militia Act of 1841; also,

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Militia, and on

A Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for the Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law, and reported

A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the militia law of this State; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the Committee on Incorporations was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company, praying an extension of charter; and the same was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. BUIST, on the part of Mr. CAREW, presented the report of the Committee to examine the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. ALDRICH introduced

A Bill to repeal the third section of an Act entitled "An Act for regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers ; also,

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. O'CONNOR introduced

A Bill to extend the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolutions ; which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The battle of Manassas, which vindicated and sustained the character of our Southern people for valor, and of their leaders for military capacity, however glorious, in a national point of view, have been its results, has left some recollections upon which we of South Carolina cannot dwell without the most painful emotions.

Not the least mournful of these memories is that connected with the death of General BARNARD ELLIOTT BEE.

But the gloom of grief is even here relieved by the halo of glory which marked the close of his mortal career. The cypress wreath which Carolina weaves for her fallen son, is thickly interwoven with the laurel leaves of victory. He fell in the very hour of triumph, after having long held at bay five times as many of the enemy as he numbered in his own gallant command. His mortal wound brought with it, to his noble mind, no despondent thoughts, and having spent the day of life gallantly as a soldier, he met his night of death, if not with welcome—for he had every motive to live—at least with noble resignation, and exclaimed, almost with his last breath, that he died happily, inasmuch as he died in the arms of victory. It was a noble sentiment—the sentiment of a patriot and hero, who merged self in his country—of a soldier to whom honor was dearer and more cherished than life.

General BEE was a native of South Carolina, and having received his military education at West Point, was commissioned in the army of the late

United States. During the war with Mexico, where he first fleshed his maiden sword, he was twice breveted for his gallantry, and at its close, was presented by the Legislature of this State with a sword, as a token of the high appreciation entertained of his meritorious conduct.

When our people were driven, by unconstitutional interference with their chartered rights, and by the threatened overthrow and desolation of their institutions and homes, to take up arms in defence of all that was dear to them, he was not slow to show himself a true son of a true mother, and, having united his destinies with those of his native State, he received a commission in her army, and went forth valiantly to do battle in her behalf. His first and his last blow was struck on the bloody plains of Manassas—that Marathon of the South—where brave hearts and strong hands were enabled to stay the onward progress of a hostile army, and where the successful resistance of Southern troops to a horde of Northern vandals and mercenaries brought with it not only a glorious victory for the present, but a prestige of victory for all time to come.

When, in the very thickest of the fight, he exclaimed to his devoted troops, "There, men, stands General Jackson, like a stone wall" (whence the brigade of that heroic Virginian has since received the appellation of the "Stone Wall Brigade") he expressed, in reference to one portion of our army, what might well be said of the whole; for against the impetuosity of an enemy flushed with the false hope a speedy triumph to be derived from superior numbers and all the advantages of well trained and perfectly equipped troops, the soldiers of the South stood between the incursions of their oppressors and their native soil like a wall of adamant, which could only be penetrated by its entire demolition.

Here it was, in the defence of this important position, that our gallant countryman fell—fell for Carolina, which he loved so well—fell at the very moment when, though his life might have been the most useful to his country, his death was most glorious to himself.

Carolina, who has educated her sons in the intensest filial devotion to herself, and who has taught them in every struggle to know her, and her alone, to do and to die for her cause, and to give to her, in no stinted measure, their first and their last love—Carolina, thus loved, and thus loving, while ready to exclaim, with the patriot of old, that when she sent her sons to battle she knew that they were mortal, cannot and will never forget to give them, if they live, the meed of a brave mother's applause, and if they die, the tribute of a gentle mother's gratitude.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Legislature of South Carolina has learned with the deepest emotions of regret, the annunciation of the death of General BARNARD ELLIOTT BEE, who fell on the 21st day of July, 1861, at the battle of Manassas, but that their sorrow for his loss is tempered with

their gratulation that he fell after the display of heroism and daring almost unexampled, as should a brave soldier and noble spirit in the service of his country on the field of battle and in the hour of victory.

Resolved, unanimously, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted, by the Clerks of the respective Houses, to the widow of the deceased, as evidence of the deep regard and admiration of the State of South Carolina for the lamented and distinguished dead.

Mr. PRINCE introduced the following resolutions; which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

1. *Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this General Assembly are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to Brigadier General N. G. Evans, —a gallant son of South Carolina—for the brilliant and decisive victory won by the brave troops under his command at Leesburg.*

2. *Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to procure a gold medal, with suitable devices, and cause the same to be presented, in the name of the State of South Carolina, as a testimonial of the high appreciation, by his native State, of his gallant conduct and distinguished services upon that memorable occasion.*

Mr. MACFARLAN gave notice that on Monday next he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill authorizing the several Banks in this State to deal in Stocks and other securities of the Confederate States of America; also,

A Bill to amend the 28th section of the Act of the Legislature passed December 18th, 1840, entitled "An Act to ascertain and define the powers, duties, and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners, and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and requisition of their respective offices."

Mr. THOMSON offered the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That the several delegations in this House from each District and Parish in the State be, and they are hereby, requested and required to make out a full and complete list of all the various offices in their respective Districts and Parishes in the State that are now vacant, stating therein who were the persons who had filled said offices, and who they now wish to be appointed to fill said offices; and that the said several delegations make out a full and complete report, giving the information now sought, as soon as may be practicable, and hand the same to the Committee on Offices and

Officers; and that the said report be made out on at least a full half-sheet of foolscap, that the Committee on Offices and Officers may be thereby enabled to report at an early day.

Mr. W. C. BLACK gave notice that on Monday next he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act further to provide for a Code of the Statute Law of South Carolina."

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

IN THE SENATE, November 30, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate respectfully proposes to your House to unite with that body on Tuesday next, at one o'clock, P. M., in balloting for one Senator, to represent the State in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, President.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to unite with the House in balloting for a second Confederate States Senator on Tuesday next, at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

Mr. BRADLEY gave notice that on Monday next he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planter's Loan Association.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. RAMSAY introduced

A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Association, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. HOWARD introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Lower Division be authorized to pay to Thomas C. Moody, of Marion District, the sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents (\$92 34) which was appropriated to him at the last Session, (Reports and Resolutions of 1860, page 328,) as Clerk, by mistake, instead of as Assignee.

Mr. PRINCE gave notice that on Monday next he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields' Railroad Company in South Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes."

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. KENNEDY introduced

A Bill to afford relief to the Cotton Planters of the State; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BLACK, the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions in relation to salt; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law on the Northern Circuit; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, the Bill was indefinitely postponed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the Bill was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. BOYLSTON presented the account of R. S. Desportes, administrator, for public printing; also,

The account of the Fairfield Herald, for public printing; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate returned to the House, with their concurrence, the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on a resolution granting leave of absence to J. B. Perry, Esq., Solicitor.

The Senate sent to the House a resolution in relation to the administration of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States; which was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee

on the part of the House to nominate President and Directors of the Bank of the State :

A. R. Aldrich, C. B. Sarvis, Simons Lucas, Jr., S. J. Craig, B. F. Bates, and John L. Miller.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled an Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes, ratified on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1860, and for other purposes," was made the Special Order of the day for Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, the House was adjourned at forty-five minutes past 2 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats :

From Edgefield : Mr. T. G. Lamar.

From St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Messrs. Wm. Whaley, and Geo. M. Coffin.

From St. George, Dorchester : Mr. Thomas J. Murray.

From St. James', Goose Creek : Mr. M. C. Connor.

The Senate sent to the House the following reports :

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, on the memorial and petition of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, praying leave to use, for other purposes, a part of the fund appropriated for

enlarging the Museum; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The report of the same Committee, on the petition of the Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, for a continuance of aid; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, on the petition of Dr. R. J. Muirhead, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, as relates to the employment of a Special Private Secretary; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate returned to the House

A Bill to alter the time of holding the election for Ordinary of Anderson District; which was read the third time. -

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called An Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 2, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate respectfully concurs in the proposal of your body, to unite in balloting for a second Confederate States Senator on Tuesday next, at half-past one o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM presented the report of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. HOWARD presented the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith, for examination of a lunatic; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. RAWLINSON presented a petition relative to the Catawba Indians; which was referred to the Delegations from York and Lancaster.

Mr. J. L. MILLER presented the petition of sundry citizens of York

District, praying the appointment of a Coroner ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers ; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of York District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. LOWRY presented the claim of Peter McAllum, praying compensation for a slave executed ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WALLACE presented the return of the Commissioner of Free Schools for Union District, for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. GIBBES presented the petition of Henry Holman, praying compensation for property taken for public uses ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FREDERICK presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Orange Parish for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BETHEA presented the account of Dr. Ford, for *post mortem* examination ; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. MOBLEY presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Edgefield District for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. JENNINGS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. MURRAY presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. George's Parish for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. RICHARDSON presented the account of Mr. Butler, Sheriff of Clarendon District, for certain Tax Executions ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PRINCE presented the account of Dr. McFarland, for *post mortem* examination ; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. TRENHOLM presented the report of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company ; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. YEADON presented the petition of the Rev. J. H. Thornwell and Rev. J. B. Adger, praying to be refunded taxes illegally paid ; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. VENNING presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Christ Church Parish for 1861 ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. WHALEY presented the petition of Orange Lodge, No. 14, Ancient

Free Masons of South Carolina, praying to be incorporated; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports

On the petition of J. Steckley and T. H. Smith, asking to be refunded taxes illegally collected; also,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 1, as refers to expenditures for the volunteers in Virginia, and the pay of the first regiment of volunteers; also,

On the report of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Bank of the State of South Carolina; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 1, (extra session), as relates to the issue of bonds and stocks for military purposes; and reported

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1860, and for other purposes;" which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the petition of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina; and reported

A Bill to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debts and other purposes; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports

On the petition of B. F. Landrum and of Temperance Hatcher, and others; also,

On the petition of certain persons summoned as Jurors at Lexington, Fall Term, 1861; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the petition of R. W. Hughes; and reported

A Bill to confer the rights of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On a Bill to authorize the formation of a volunteer company of light artillery, and to incorporate the same, by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery; also,

On resolutions as to continuing certain companies in the coast defences of South Carolina; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, on the practice of treating by candidates for public favor; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BLACKWELL, from the Medical Committee, made reports

On the account of Dr. J. B. Jennings, for *post mortem* examination; also,

On the accounts of Dr. W. J. David, for *post mortem* examinations; also,

On the account of Drs. Hill and Davis, for *post mortem* examination; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report:

On the vacancy of the office of Comptroller General, which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to unite with the House in a ballot for Comptroller General on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. DUBYEA gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to regulate elections of members of the Legislature and others within the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations to inquire and report by what authority foreign Consuls exercise their functions within the State of South Carolina.

Mr. DOZIER introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately; and were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that his Excellency the Governor should proceed to procure a full supply of grain, flour, rice, bacon, beef, salt, and other articles necessary for the support of the army, for at least twelve months.

Resolved, That to accomplish this, it is recommended that his Excellency the Governor seize forthwith any of the above named commodities, together with such others as may be necessary for the use of the army, which may be found in the hands of speculators, or any other person or persons holding the same for sale, allowing a "just compensation" for the same.

Resolved, That it is expedient that his Excellency the Governor appoint agents for the several Districts, who may be willing to serve without compensation, to purchase from the producers necessary supplies for the army at a fair remunerative price, to be fixed by the Governor.

Resolved, That in case such agents shall fail to procure the necessary supplies for the army, within a reasonable time, for at least twelve months, it is expedient that his Excellency the Governor shall seize such portion of the surplus found in the hands of the producers, as may be necessary to supply the deficiency, allowing a "just compensation" for the same.

Mr. READ introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Whereas The transmission of mail matter through the regular organization of the public mail is of the utmost importance to our people, and whereas a large portion of people are virtually deprived of this privilege by the requisition of specie payment alone for this service. Be it

Resolved, That the members of Congress from this State be and are requested to bring this subject before Congress, and to take such steps as may be necessary to constitute the treasury notes of the Government a legal tender for Post Office payments, and the transmission of mail matter.

Mr. BATES gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to aid those families whose circumstances may require it, of the volunteers in the service of the State or Confederacy, from this State, in the present war.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to make owners of slaves liable for the value of cattle, hogs, and sheep that may be stolen, killed, or destroyed by such slaves, on certain conditions.

On motion of Mr. JENNINGS, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Quattlebaum and Gary, on account of military engagements.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. W. C. BLACK introduced

A Bill to repeal certain acts providing for a Code of the Statute Law of South Carolina; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MACFARLAN introduced

A Bill authorizing the several banks of this State to deal in stocks and other securities of the Confederate States of America; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the General Orders.

The following reports were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petition of the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, in relation to the non-payment of interest on bonds issued by certain railroad companies under guarantee of the State.

Reports of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries,

On the claim of J. R. Todd; also,

On the petition of Elijah Timmerman; also,

On the petition of citizens of York, for a new road from McCosh's to Gaffney's Ferry.

Reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of Dr. John G. Williams; also,

On the account of Dr. John Lake; also,

On the account of Dr. John G. Williams; also,

On the account of W. W. Purse; also,

On the account of McCarter & Dawson; also,

On the accounts of the Charleston Courier; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel; also,

On the report of the Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands in Pickens District, belonging to Andrew Wilson and John Swafford, taken for public use; also,

On the account of A. J. Burke; also,

On the account of E. R. Stokes.

The following reports were agreed to:

Reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of Hinchey Winn.

Reports of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries,

On the petition of citizens of Edgfield, to alter and amend the Road Law; also,

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of Barnwell, for Spring Term, 1861.

Reports of the Medical Committee,

On the several accounts of Dr. J. J. Bethea ; also,

On the account of Dr. H. B. Horlbeck ; also,

On the account of Dr. W. R. Jones ; also,

On the account of Dr. J. C. Glen ; also,

On the account of Dr. J. W. Ligon ; also,

On the account of Dr. S. Banister.

The following reports were re-committed to the Committee on Claims :

On the account of B. Williamson ; also,

On the account of Samuel Beard ; also,

On the account of J. S. McDaniel.

The following reports were made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at one o'clock, P. M. :

Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report of the Transient Poor of Charleston ; also,

On the report of the Transient Poor of Georgetown.

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the city of Charleston, and for other purposes ;" was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message as relates to the military, and on sundry petitions relating to the military ; also,

On a Bill to relieve those subject to military duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for the Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law ; also,

On a Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia Law of this State ; was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled An Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified the 21st day of December, A. D., 1857, and for other purposes, ratified the 13th day of November, A. D., 1860, and for other purposes."

The Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the title of the Bill was changed, so as read, "A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State."

Mr. KENNEDY offered the following amendment to the first section of the Bill :

"*Provided*, That no Bank shall avail itself of the privileges herein granted which does not comply with any Act passed, or that may be passed at this session of the Legislature, in relation to the loan of their bills to the planters of this State."

Mr. YEADON moved to lay the amendment *on the table*,

And the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 38 ; Nays, 39.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,
Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bethea,
Blackwell,
Boylston,
Brist,
Carter,
Cochran,
Coffin,
Connor,
Counts,
Cunningham,
Dozier,
Duryea,
Gooding,
Hendricks,
Henegan,
Kirk,

Messrs. Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
Miller, J. C.
O'Connor,
Prince,
Ramsay,
Read,
Richardson,
Sheridan,
Thomson,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Venning,
Whaley,
Whitner,
Williams, J. J.
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Black, Wm.	Messrs. Kennedy,
Black, William C.	Lawton,
Bates,	Lipscomb,
Bradley,	Lowry,
Brockinton,	Mikell,
Byrd,	Mobley,
Chick,	Murray,
Cook,	Perry,
Craig,	Quattlebaum,
DeSaussure, John M.	Rawlinson,
Elliott, Ralph E.	Sarvis,
Farrow,	Screven,
Fort,	Stephens,
Foster,	Sullivan,
Fraser,	Vaught,
Gilmore,	Wallace,
Hoke,	Whetstone,
Hillhouse,	Williams, John,
Jones,	Winsmith.
Keller,	

So the House refused to lay the amendment on the table.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the Bill was made the Special Order of the day for Thursday next, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COCHRAN, the House was adjourned at 3 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. Mr. Pringle.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats.

From St. Philip's and St. Michael's : Mr. C. H. Simonton.

From Darlington : Mr. T. P. Lide.

From Marion : Mr. W. S. Mullins.

The Senate sent to this House the report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions,

On the petition of Martha McGraw, praying arrearages of pension ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. HAYNE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Anderson and Pickens Districts, praying Legislative action in the matter of distilleries of spirituous liquors ; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. RYAN presented the account of Isaac H. Means, for work done in the Secretary of State's office ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COFFIN presented the report of the Vestry of St. James', Goose Creek, on the Ludlam School Fund ; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. CRAIG presented the petition of Samuel Meredith, for compensation for damages sustained in opening a new road ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FREDERICK presented the account of Thad. C. Andrews, for public printing ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PULLIAM presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, for the appointment of a Magistrate for the town of Walhalla ; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. J. C. MILLER presented the petition of sundry Commissioners of Roads for Pickens District, praying that the third section of an act entitled An Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and for other

purposes, passed 16th day of December, A. D. 1852, be repealed, and the road opened; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports

On a Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad; also,

On a Bill to amend an Act entitled An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad; also,

On a Bill authorizing the several Banks in this State, to deal in stocks and other securities of the Confederate States of America; also,

On the petition of Thomas W. Gantt, and wife, to be relieved from a double tax; also,

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, recommending a Poll Tax; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of the Lancaster Ledger, for public printing; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DURYEA, from the same Committee, made a report

On the accounts of Samuel Beard, J. T. McDaniel and B. Williamson, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions of the Senate, on a resolution authorizing the Board of Visitors of the State Military Schools to place two Cadetships at the disposal of General Beauregard; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. LIPSCOMB, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report

On a Bill to afford relief to the Cotton Planters of the State, and reported

A Bill to afford relief to the farmers and planters of this State; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report, and reported the office of Register in Equity for Charleston District as now vacant.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to unite with the House in a joint ballot to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., for Register in Equity for Charleston District.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made reports

On the account of Dr. J. P. Knight, for *post mortem* examination; also,

On the account of Dr. E. B. Smith, for services rendered in jail ; also,
On the account of Dr. S. M. Hunter, for *post mortem* examination ;
which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BLACKWELL, from the same Committee, made reports

On the account of Dr. J. O. Hagood, for attendance on a prisoner in jail ; also,

On the account of Dr. S. D. M. Byrd, for *post mortem* examination ;
which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Special Committees.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Special Joint Committee to nominate a President and four Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, made a report ; which was ordered to *lie on the table* for six days.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to provide for the re-capture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State.

Mr. O'CONNOR introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate to this house (if in his judgment it be not incompatible with the public interest) the state of our military preparations to repel the recent invasion of our soil, the number of effective forces now in the field for that purpose, and what reinforcements, if any, in men or materials of war, are expected from our sister States, or from the Government at Richmond.

Resolved, That such communication be made in secret session of this House, as his Excellency may deem advisable and recommend.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for one Confederate States Senator.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully proposes to your body to postpone the election of the second Confederate Senator until two o'clock, P. M., this day.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. READ, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate concurs in the proposal of your House to unite with that body on Wednesday next, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., in balloting for the office of Comptroller General.

By order of the Senate,
W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully proposes to your House to unite with this body to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in balloting for the office of Register in Equity for Charleston District.

By order of the Senate,
W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. WHALEY, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate informs your House that they have appointed a Committee of one from each Congressional District, to nominate suitable persons for Trustees of the South Carolina College, and ask the appointment of a similar Committee on the part of the House, to act jointly with the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. T. Edwin Ware, F. J. Sessions, S. W. Palmer, N. Heyward, Tillman Watson, and S. McAliley, have been appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,
W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks the concurrence of the House in the accompanying Preamble and Resolution, in relation to the Military Committees of the two Houses, marked schedule A.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

(Schedule A.)

Whereas The present condition and exigencies of the country require that any new organization of the military force of the State, any change or modification in that now existing, or any disposition of the militia for our defence, should not only be efficient, but prompt,

Resolved, That the Committees of the two Houses on the Military should, for the remainder of the session, act as a Joint Committee for the consideration of all matters touching the military and the defences of the State; and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, asking its concurrence herein.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced the following resolutions; which were considered immediately, and were agreed to :

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire and report whether any or all of the companies of the Fourth Brigade, stationed near the city of Charleston; can be retained in said city, as well as at the present camp; as also whether the said Brigade has or has not been called into the Confederate service.

Resolved, That the same Committee inquire whether any exemptions have been made from military duty, and if any have been made at the instance of persons claiming to be foreign Consuls.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for a second Confederate States Senator.

Mr. YEADON introduced the following resolution :

Whereas The question of vacation of seats in this House, by reason of military service for pay, may, if pressed to an issue and decided affirmatively, leave the House without a quorum to do the business of the country; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and this House take no further action thereon; with the express understanding, however, that the non-action of the House in the existing crisis shall have no force, either *pro* or *con*, or as a precedent, in relation to the question at issue.

Which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the resolution was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 3, 1861.

• *Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

The Senate respectfully proposes to your House to unite with that body forthwith, in balloting for two Confederate Senators.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. CUNINGHAM, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Military,

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the military; also,

On sundry resolutions; and

On a Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for the Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law; also,

A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the militia law of this State.

Which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at two o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. CUNINGHAM, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. CAREW, it was

Ordered, that when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, M.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MACFARLAN introduced

A Bill to amend the twenty-eighth section of the Act of the Legislature, passed December 18th, 1840, entitled "An Act to ascertain and define the

powers, duties and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and regulation of their respective offices;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. PRINCE introduced A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, in the State of South Carolina, ratified on the twenty-first day of December, 1837, and for other purposes;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hendricks, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. READ introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on the Military:

Resolved, That the action of his Excellency the Governor, in organizing the Pee Dee Legion, meets with the sanction and approval of this General Assembly.

The Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for two Confederate States Senators.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report of the Transient Poor Fund for the city of Charleston; also,

On the report of the Transient Poor Fund of Georgetown.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, the accounts were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for one Confederate States Senator, reported that no candidate had received a majority of the ballots cast, and that there was no election.

Mr. FORT, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for a second Confederate States Senator, reported that no candidate had received a majority of the ballots cast, and that there was no election.

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, the House was adjourned at fifty minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1861

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. George Howe, D. D.

The following additional members appeared and took their seats:

From St. Philip's and St. Michael's: Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Jr., J. Jonathan Lucas, J. J. Pope, Jr., R. B. Rhett, Jr.

From Abbeville: Mr. Samuel McGowan.

From Newberry: Mr. C. H. Suber.

Message No. 2 was received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by his Private Secretary, F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq.:

MESSAGE NO. 2.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I directed a physician to visit our different Regiments in Virginia, and to examine into their sanitary condition, and the causes of disease, and to report what might be necessary for their supplies and comfort. I did this, because I desired some authentic report, that could be relied on.

I herewith transmit the report, as I think it contains information which may be satisfactory and useful in relation to the condition of our troops.

The report has been sent to the Senate.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the Message was ordered to be printed, and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

CAMP MARION, near Georgetown, December 2, 1861.

SIR: Being in the pay of the Confederate States, I conceive that I am no longer in possession of a seat in the Lower House of Assembly. This question, however, not having yet been formally settled by the House itself (the only legitimate judge), I beg leave respectfully to ask for leave

of absence during the present session, on the ground of pressing military business.

Your obedient servant,

PLOWDEN C. J. WESTON,

Late Representative from Prince George's, Winyaw, and

Captain 10th S. C. Regiment, P. C. S. A.

To the Hon. JAMES SIMONS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Weston, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FREDERICK, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for two Confederate States Senators, made a report, and the question being put, Will the House agree to the report? it passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that R. W. Barnwell and James L. Orr, are duly elected Confederate States Senators.

The Senate returned to the House

An Act to alter the time of holding the election of Ordinary of Anderson District; which was committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the following resolutions:

Resolutions in memory of the late General Barnard E. Bee;

Resolutions of thanks to Brigadier General N. G. Evans;

Resolution relating to the payment of postage.

The Senate sent to this House

The reports of the Committee on Claims and Grievances,

On the account of McCarter & Dawson, for 62 copies of the 11th volume of Richardson's Equity Reports; also,

On the account of W. W. Purse, for work done in the Senate Chamber; also,

On the account of A. O. Norris & Co., for public printing; also,

On the account of A. J. Burke, for public printing; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of the Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the account of Messrs. Lee and Wilson, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The account of the same persons, for public printing; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville District, praying the discontinuance of the election precinct at Dodson's Store; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; also,

The petition of G. M. Matteson, to be paid for Military services rendered the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Abbeville District, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. RYAN presented the petition of C. G. Stephens, praying to be refunded a double tax; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SIMONTON presented the account of Dr. S. C. Brown, for *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

A second account of the same person, for *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

The petition of the officers of the Beauregard Light Infantry, asking an Act of incorporation; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. BUIST presented the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying the repeal of the law making it compulsory on the city to send all its insane poor to Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for Comptroller General.

Mr. LIDE presented the memorial of citizens of Darlington District, praying the passage of a Stay Law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BLACKWELL presented the petition of sundry citizens of Darlington District, praying the discontinuance of a certain Road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. TIMMONS presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Timmons-ville, in reference to distilleries of spirituous liquors; which was referred to the same Committee; also,

The return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Darlington District, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. DOZIER presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parish of Prince George, Winyaw, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. FORT presented the account of Dr. Isaiah Caughman, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. MULLINS presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for Marion District, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. FRASER presented the account of Messrs. Gilbert & Darr, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WM. BLACK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Lancaster District, asking for the passage of a stay law and a law against speculations: so much of which as relates to the passage of a stay law, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and so much as relates to speculators, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures; also,

The petition of T. W. Sturgis, praying to be refunded a double tax; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. CUNINGHAM, the House proceeded to the consideration of

Reports of the Committee on the Military,

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the military; also,

On sundry resolutions; and

On a Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for the Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law; also,

A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the militia law of this State; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the militia law of this State, was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen as the Committee on the part of the House, to act jointly with a similar Committee on the part of the Senate, to nominate suitable persons for the Trustees of the South Carolina College: Messrs. Simons Lucas, Jr., W. L. T. Prince, J. H. Screven, J. N. Lipscomb, J. S. Wilson, B. F. Whitner.

The SPEAKER announced that Mr. David Hoke is appointed Deputy Cashier of the House.

On motion of Mr. BLACKWELL,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House proceeded to the consideration of
A resolution in relation to the disqualification of members to hold their seats.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report of the Transient Poor of Charleston and of Georgetown; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. GOODWYN, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Comptroller General, reported that Mr. James A. Black had received a majority of the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Mr. James A. Black is duly elected Comptroller General of the State of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. BLACKWELL, the House was adjourned at fifteen minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. Charles Taylor.

The following additional member appeared and took his seat:

From Orange: Mr. T. R. Glover.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the reports of the Solicitors of the Northern, Western and Middle Circuits; which were severally referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

The Senate sent to this House

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks,

On the petition of A. W. Leland, to be refunded a tax illegally collected ; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means ; also,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On a communication from J. S. G. Richardson, Esq., with the 11th volume of his Equity Reports ; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary ; also,

A Bill to authorize Trustees to invest funds in Bonds of the Confederate States ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary ; also,

A Bill to continue certain military commissions ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military ; also,

A Bill to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to issue receivable notes ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means ; also,

A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The Senate returned to this House,

A Bill to incorporate the Palmetto Lyceum of Charleston ; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass ; that the title thereof be changed ; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville District, praying the passage of a law requiring all white men under the age of sixty years to perform Patrol duty during the war ; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. SIMONTON presented the account of J. M. Wolff, for services as Special Constable ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUIST presented the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying that authority be given them to issue notes or bills, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. RICHARDSON presented the account of the Clarendon Banner, for public printing ; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MURRAY presented the petition of the Town Council of Summerville, asking for an increase of tax to meet the expenses of the town ; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. STOKES presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, against extortion, and so forth; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. HILLHOUSE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, against the distillation of grain; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. HOKE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, against extortion in the price of salt; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. LIPSCOMB presented the account of N. P. Johnson, against the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MAXWELL presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. GIBBES presented the petition of John A. Kay, Assistant Architect of the New State Capitol, to be allowed pay for his services; which was referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds.

Mr. WALLACE presented the account of Seaborn Dillard, for carrying the mail; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 5, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave to amend the report of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, of your House, by adding the following proviso, to wit : "That consent of land owners, without damages, be obtained."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, granting leave to amend as indicated.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to continuing the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of a Special Secretary, and reported

A Bill to create an Executive Council; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the petition of Rev. A. W. Leland, praying to be refunded a tax illegally collected; also,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (at the extra session) as relates to changing the system of taxation; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports

On the petition of McCarter & Dawson, asking an extension of time in republication of certain Law and Equity Reports; also,

On a Bill to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage, and on a resolution of inquiry on the same subject; also,

On a Bill to repeal certain Acts providing for a Code of the Statute Law of South Carolina; also,

On a Bill to amend the twenty-eighth section of the Act of the Legislature, passed December 18, A. D. 1840, entitled An Act to ascertain and define the powers, duties, and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners, and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and regulation of their respective offices; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the presentment of the Grand Jury of Union, October Term, 1861, relating to a stay law, &c.; also,

On the petition of citizens of York District, in relation to speculation in the necessaries of life, and the sacrifice of property; and the same were respectively referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the account of Thaddeus C. Andrews, for public printing.

Mr. FREDERICK asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of Thaddeus C. Andrews.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith; also,

On the account of G. A. Fink; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the account of James M. Hutto; also,

On the account of Hayden & Whilden; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions of the Senate, on the petition of Mrs. Martha McGraw.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of R. S. Desportes; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Samuel Meredith; also, The account of the Laurensville Herald, and The account of the Fairfield Herald.

Mr. CRAIG asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the petition of Samuel Meredith.

Mr. ANDERSON asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of the Laurensville Herald.

Mr. BOYLSTON asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of the Fairfield Herald.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the accounts of E. R. Stokes, for book binding; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, made reports,

On the petition of Matthew Martin, for a charter of Gallavant's Ferry, over Little Pee Dee River; also,

On the petition and counter petition of citizens of Orange Parish, for a new road; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. MACFARLAN, from the Committee on Railroads, made a report

On a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. W. C. BLACK, from the Committee on Public Buildings, made a report

On the petition of the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Richland District, praying an appropriation for a new Court House; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report

On a resolution instructing the Treasurer of the Lower Division to pay over a former appropriation to Thos. C. Moody; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Colored Population, made reports

On a Bill to exempt free persons of color, who have left the State in the service of any military companies, from the operation of the laws prohibiting the return of free persons of color who have once left the State; also,

On a resolution on the same subject, and reported

A Bill to grant immunity to free persons of color who shall return to this State from certain penalties now provided by law; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the appointment of Provost Marshals, and reported

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the Sea-Board; which was read the first time, and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. YEADON, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, made reports

On the petition of sundry citizens of York District, praying Legislative action against extortion in the sale of the necessities of life; also,

On so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the manufacture of cannon, small arms and powder, and the raising and manufacture of wool in this State; also,

On the petition from Laurens District, and a resolution, in relation to the seizure and sale of salt for private use; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. COFFIN, from the same Committee, made a report

On resolutions relative to procuring supplies for the army; which was considered immediately, and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, reported the office of Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit as vacant; which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to unite with the House in a ballot for Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. WINSMITH, from the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, made a report

On the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, for a repeal of the law compelling the city to send all their insane poor to Columbia; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. R. J. Muirhead, for *post mortem* examination; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SULLIVAN, the Medical Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the report of Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the memorial and petition of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, asking leave to use for other purposes a part of the fund appropriated by the State for enlarging the Museum; and the same was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MOBLEY, from the Medical Committee, made reports

On the account of Dr. C. J. Ford, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. D. M. McFarland, for a *post mortem* examination ; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SIMONTON, from the Committee on the State House and Grounds, made a report

On the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the New State House, for the year 1861 ; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Register in Equity for Charleston, reported that James L. Gantt had received a majority of the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced James L. Gantt duly elected Register in Equity for the city of Charleston.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions, in the order of Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. ALDRICH introduced

A Bill to provide for the re-capture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to amend an Act entitled An Act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, and certain fees of Clerks, passed December, 1840.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on the Military :

Whereas David Wigfall Brailsford, the great-grandson of General William Moultrie, has served seven months as a private in the Regiment of Colonel Kershaw, which distinguished itself in the battle of Manassas, and has, by the advice and consent of the Captain of the Company to which he was attached, and approved by Colonel Kershaw and General Beauregard, returned to this State to prosecute his studies, and received therefor an honorable discharge ; be it therefore

Resolved, That the said David Wigfall Brailsford be, and he is hereby, appointed a State Cadet ; and that the Board of Visitors be requested to receive him as an appointee of the State.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the construction of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad is an enterprise which should be speedily and energetically prosecuted.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to suspend the operation of certain Statutes of Limitation within this State, and for other purposes.

Pusuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. DURYEA introduced

A Bill to regulate elections of members of the Legislature, and others within the parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Charleston Delegation, as a Special Committee.

Mr. BUIST gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to authorize certain Loan and Building Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments; also,

A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue or put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city.

Mr. MACFARLAN introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire and report as to the propriety and expediency of authorizing the Comptroller General to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, payable in the capital stock of any other Railroad Company now in the possession of the State, and that said Committee have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. JENNINGS introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Upper Division do pay to Mrs. Ann G. Wardlaw, the widow of the late F. H. Wardlaw, one of the Associate Judges of the Appeal Court of the State, the balance of his salary for eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

On motion of Mr. DOZIER, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Moore, on account of military engagements.

Mr. COOK introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on the Military:

Resolved, That the Governor appoint a commission of five persons, who shall, as soon as possible, prescribe a uniform for the officers of the Militia

of this State, instead of that now required by law, and publish the result of their action at an early day.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Gooding, on account of military engagements.

Mr. MULLINS introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire and report to this House as to the expediency of preventing the exportation of raw hides from this State, and that they have leave to report by Bill.

Mr. MULLINS gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. MULLINS gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A resolution to suspend the sixtieth Rule of this House for the remainder of this session.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. BRADLEY introduced

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. THOMSON introduced

A Bill to make owners of slaves liable for sheep, cattle or hogs, stolen by said slaves under certain circumstances; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SULLIVAN introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers :

Resolved, That all Acts and Resolutions relating to Coroners holding inquests, now of force, be printed in pamphlet form, in sufficient numbers to supply the Clerks of Courts, Coroners, and Magistrates in each District of the State.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the House proceeded to the consideration of Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the Message and accompanying document was referred to the Medical Committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House proceeded to the consideration of a resolution in relation to the disqualification of members to hold their seats; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The resolution was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. SCREVEN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the reports of the transient poor of Charleston and of Georgetown; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. SCREVEN,

A Bill to afford relief to the farmers and planters of this State was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Simonton, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. WHETSTONE, the House was adjourned at five minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by Rev. J. M. C. Breaker.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers; also,

The annual private report of the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina; which was ordered to *lie on the table*.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the report of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries,

On the claim of J. R. Todd, for damages to land by opening a road; also,
Sent to this House the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

To the Speaker, and other Members of the

House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to signify my acceptance of the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, to which you have been pleased to elect me; and, at the same time, to express my high sense of this renewed evidence of confidence on the part of the Legislature.

With great respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. DUNKIN.

GEORGETOWN, December 2, 1861.

Also, the report of the Comptroller General on the Contingent Accounts of the Upper Division; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 6, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate proposes to your House to join this body in an election for a Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College to-morrow, at 1 o'clock;

and immediately thereafter, for Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit; and immediately thereafter, for Treasurer of the Lower Division.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

Which was ordered *to lie on the table*.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, in the order of the Judicial Districts, commencing with Abbeville.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the account of Dr. E. R. Calhoun, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The account of Messrs. Davis & Crews, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., presented the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. Thomas and St. Dennis, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. STOKES presented the petition of Newton Bramblet, praying compensation for extra services rendered by him as a Constable; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CHICK presented the petition of certain officers of volunteer companies, praying that soldiers may travel free on Railroads, in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. BROCKINTON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg District, against Fencing Lynch's Creek; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report,

On the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and reported

A Bill to sanction the issue of small notes by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and to authorize further issues of the same; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the petition of the Rev. J. H. Thornwell and Rev. J. B. Adger, praying to be refunded taxes illegally collected; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE, from the same Committee, made a report.

On the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, on the petition of the Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, for a continuance of aid; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. MACFARLAN, from the same Committee, made a report

On the report of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and reported

A Bill to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. TRACY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report

On sundry presentments of Grand Juries and memorials on the subject of the stay law; also,

On a Bill to afford relief to debtors, and a resolution "to report a Bill to suspend the collection of debts and the statute of limitations;" and reported

A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations and notice of Protest; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. GLOVER, from the same Committee, made a report

On a Bill to authorize Trustees to invest funds in Bonds of the Confederate States; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the same Committee, made a report

On a Bill to make owners of slaves liable for sheep, cattle, or hogs, stolen by said slaves, under certain circumstances; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report

On resolutions as to the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and Foreign Consuls; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the accounts of J. M. Wolff, for his services as special Constable.

Mr. DURYEA asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of J. M. Wolff.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of Isaac H. Means, for work done in the office of the Secretary of State; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the account of N. F. Johnson, for sundries; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. PRINCE, from the same Committee, made a report

On the account of Hamett & Machen, of the Clarendon Banner, for advertising; also,

On the account of Drs. Crook and Hoke, for examining a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of R. W. Gibbes, for advertising and binding; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DURYEA, from the same Committee, made a report

On the account of Seaborn Dillard, for carrying the mail; also,

On the account of E. A. Bronson, for public printing; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made reports

On a Bill to continue certain military commissions; also,

On a Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company; also,

On a Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, to whom had been referred sundry petitions to establish certain roads, bridges and ferries, made a report, and reported

A Bill to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Darlington District, praying the discontinuance of a certain road; also,

On the memorial of sundry citizens of Timmonsville, in reference to distillers of spirituous liquors; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, against the distillation of grain; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Anderson and Pickens Districts, praying Legislative action in the matter of distillation of spirituous liquors; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg District, for a new Road; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg District, for the repeal of the Act making Lynch's Creek a lawful fence; also,

On the petition of sundry Commissioners of Roads for Pickens District, praying that the third section of an Act to establish certain roads, bridges and ferries, passed December 16, 1852, be repealed, and the road opened; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Anderson and Greenville Districts, praying leave to erect and keep in repair a Free Bridge over the Saluda River, near Hiram Cooley's Bridge; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville District, for the erection of a Bridge over the Saluda River as a Toll Bridge; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BROCKINTON, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the accounts of Dr. S. Chatburn Brown, for a *post mortem* examination; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the same Committee, made a report On the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith, for a *post mortem* examination; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD asked and obtained leave to withdraw the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith from the files of the House.

Mr. MACFARLAN, from the Committee on Railroads, made a report On a Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company; which was considered immediately, and was made the Special Order of the day for Monday, December 9, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., from the Committee to nominate Trustees for the South Carolina College, made a report; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow, and was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. ALDRICH introduced

A Bill to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, Magistrates and Copstables; and certain fees of Clerks; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. BUIST introduced

A Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations, to suspend the call for monthly instalments; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

A Bill to authorize the city Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in payment of taxes or dues to the city; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the expediency of providing for the removal of public records and prisoners from one District to another, in case of invasion or public disturbance, with leave to report by Bill.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. MULLINS introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to, two-thirds of the members present concurring therein.

Resolved, That so much of the 60th Rule as requires the Speaker to call in alphabetical order of Judicial Districts for petitions, &c., and for bills, &c., in the order there laid down, be suspended for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS give notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews, a free person of color, to select her owner, and go into slavery.

Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of Dr. J. C. Glen.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following reports were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petition of J. Steckley and T. H. Smith, asking to be refunded taxes illegally collected from them ; also,

On so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor (at the extra Session) as refers to the expenditures for the volunteers in Virginia, and the pay of the first regiment of volunteers ; also,

On the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Bank of the State of South Carolina ; also,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the petition of certain persons summoned as Jurors at Lexington, Fall Term, 1861.

The following report was agreed to :

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on petitions of B. F. Landrum, and Temperance Hatcher, and others.

The report of the Committee on the New State House and Grounds, on the annual report of the Commissioner of the New State House for the year 1861, was recommitted to the Committee on the New State House and Grounds.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate ;

A Bill to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina, to apply certain funds to the payment of debts, and other purposes ; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1860, and for other purposes."

A Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the formation of a volunteer company of Light Artillery, and to incorporate the same by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery, was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. SCREVEN, the House proceeded to the consideration of,

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State; and

A Bill to afford relief to the farmers and planters of this State; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. SCREVEN offered the following amendment to the Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State.

Provided, That the Banks of the State shall be authorized and required to loan their bills to the farmers and planters of the State in proportion to their capital, not exceeding one-third thereof, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this Act.

That the farmers and planters, and timber and lumber-getters, shall, on application to the Banks for assistance, be required to produce a certificate of one or two reliable persons known to the Banks, that the application does not exceed the value of one-third of their respective crops of cotton, at the rate of eight cents per pound, and of other produce, at its ruling market rate, together with a schedule of the number and weights of the bales of cotton, and the weights or measures of other produce they wish to pledge as security for their notes; whereupon the Banks shall proceed to discount the notes of the farmers and planters, and timber and lumber-getters, at the rate per pound of cotton herein specified, and at the ruling market value of such other produce, to the amount of one-third of his, her, or their crops so pledged, and may charge interest on the said loans at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

That in all cases the farmers and planters, and timber and lumber-getters, shall be required to give bond and security for the delivery of their cotton or other produce hypothecated for the loan, in any of the principal markets of the State, there to be sold in the usual way, six months after the blockade is removed, and the proceeds, or as much as may be necessary, to be applied to the payment of the debt—the surplus, if any, to be paid over to the farmer or planter pledging the same; and in default of the farmer or planter to comply with the conditions herein contained, the Banks shall be empowered to seize and sell the cotton or other produce thus pledged—first giving thirty days' public notice of such sale—and if such sale, after deducting costs and charges, be insufficient to satisfy the debt for which such produce may have been pledged, the Banks shall be entitled to proceed on the bond hereinbefore required to be given, to recover the deficiency.

That any Bank, which shall, upon application properly made, refuse to extend to any farmer or planter, and timber and lumber-getters, the aid solicited and authorized by this Act, shall not be entitled to the benefit of any Acts heretofore passed, or to the provisions of this Act, for the relief of the Banks of this State from the penalties imposed on suspension of specie payments.

Mr. YEADON moved to lay the amendment *on the table*, and the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 45; Nays, 43.

The Yeas and Nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,
Anderson,
Bethea,
Blackwell,
Boylston,
Buist,
Carew,
Cochran,
Connor,
Cunningham,
DeSaussure, W. G.
Dozier,
Fraser,
Hayne,
Henegan,
Johnson,
Kirk,
Lamar,
Lide,
Lowry,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,

Messrs. Maxwell,
McCants,
Miller, J. C.
Mullins,
O'Connor,
Pope,
Prince,
Ramsay,
Read,
Rhett,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sheridan,
Thomson,
Timmons,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Venning,
Whaley,
Whitner,
Williams, J. J.
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Bates,
Black, Wm.
Black, Wm. C.
Bradley,
Brockinton,
Byrd,
Carter,
Chick,
Coffin,

Messrs. Cook,
Counts,
Craig,
DeSaussure, John M.
Elliott, Ralph E.
Farrow,
Fort,
Foster,
Frederick,

Messrs. Gilmore,
Hillhouse,
Hoke,
Jennings,
Jones,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Lawton,
Lipscomb,
McGowan,
Mikell,
Mobley,
Murray,

Messrs. O'Bryan,
Perry,
Sarvis,
Screven,
Stephens,
Stokes,
Sullivan,
Vaught,
Whetstone,
Williams, John,
Wilson,
Winsmith.

So the amendment was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE offered an amendment; which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day, for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to afford relief to the Farmers and Planters of this State.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at three quarters past 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report on the transient poor of Charleston and Georgetown.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day, for to-morrow at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. READ, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. READ, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On a resolution in relation to supplies for the army ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, ordered, that when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate, to join the Senate in a ballot for Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. GLOVER introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly are due to the defenders of Forts Walker and Beauregard, for the courageous tenacity with which they held their respective posts for more than four hours, in the tremendous conflict of the 7th November, against the overwhelming fire of the enemy.

Resolved, That in the stern devotion to their duty, exhibited on that day by both her adopted and her native citizen soldiery, South Carolina sees that the ancient spirit of her people still exists—the glory of her past, the prestige of her future renown.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerks of both Houses to Brigadier General T. F. Drayton, with the request that he extend them to the officers and soldiers under his command, whose bravery signalized their devotion to duty and their country.

On motions of Mr. STEPHENS, the House was adjourned at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. Elias B. Hort.

Message No. 3 was received from his Excellency the Governor, to be communicated in secret session.

Whereupon the House resolved itself into

SECRET SESSION.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the doors were opened.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, on the petition of sundry citizens of York District, praying that a new road may be opened from Joseph McCosh's to Gaffneys Ferry, on Broad River.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. READ, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. READ, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers.

Mr. MAXWELL presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the enactment of a law against distilling grain; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries; also,

The petition of sundry citizens of Pickens District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

On motion of Mr. GIBBES, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Green, on account of military engagements.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS introduced

A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews, a free person of color, to select her owner and go into slavery; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Colored Population.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Whereas, It is due to the adopted citizens of South Carolina to make the most public acknowledgement of their loyalty to the State of their adoption, and to put on record the acts of constancy and courage by which their fidelity and devotion have been signalized, that the fame of their meritorious conduct may be reflected on the land of their birth, and be transmitted as an honorable heritage to their posterity. Therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina have heard with sentiments of profound admiration, of the conspicuous gallantry displayed by the German Battalion of Artillery in the defence of Fort Walker, and hereby tender to their brave commander, Col. John A. Wagener, and to the troops composing the battalion, the thanks of the General Assembly, for their gallant efforts to protect the State from invasion.

Pursuant to notice given by Mr. MULLINS,

Mr. YEADON asked leave to introduce a certain Bill; and the question being put, Will the House grant leave? it was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon, Mr. YEADON introduced

A Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 7, 1861.

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Proclamation of this date, by his Excellency the Governor, having announced my election as Representative from the 5th Congressional District of this State, in the Congress of the Confederate States, and having accepted this office, I have deemed it proper to bring this fact to the knowledge of the House, as touching my qualification to continue to serve as a member of this body.

Very respectfully,

JAMES FARROW.

Mr. BUIST presented the memorial of the Mutual Benefit Loan Association, the Palmetto Loan and Building Association, the Home Loan and Building Association, the Savings Building and Loan Association, and the Relief Loan Association, praying the privilege of suspending calls for monthly dues; which was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Message No. 4 was received from his Excellency the Governor, to be communicated in secret session,

Whereupon the House resolved itself into

SECRET SESSION.

The doors were opened a quarter-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the House took a recess from a quarter past 4 o'clock until 7 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Senate returned to this House

A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Annual Report of the Comptroller General (with the vouchers) for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1861; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. RAMSAY, leave of absence was granted to Mr. O'Connor, on account of military engagements.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the reports of the transient poor of Charleston and of Georgetown.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for 1 o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill to confer the rights of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax, was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On resolutions as to continuing companies in the coast defence of South Carolina, was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. READ, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the districts on the sea-board; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at three-quarters past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 7, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend "A Bill to Amend and Suspend certain portions of the Military and Patrol Laws of this State," by striking out, in the sixth line, sixth section, after the word "within," the words "and at any time within."

Also, in the third line, tenth section, before the word "battalion," strike out the word "or," and insert, after "battalions," the words "or squadrons."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, granting leave so to amend.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for Monday next, at three-quarters past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of A Bill to afford relief to the farmers and planters of this State; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for Monday next, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On resolutions relating to procuring supplies for the army.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for Monday next, at three-quarters past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lowry, on account of sickness in his family.

On motion Mr. BUIST, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lamar, on account of military engagements.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. DURYEA introduced

A Bill to suspend the operation of certain statutes of limitation within the State, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RHETT introduced the following resolutions; which were considered immediately, and were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Banks of South Carolina having, within the past year, afforded timely and important assistance to the State, and to the Confederate Government, deserve the thanks of this General Assembly, for their liberal and patriotic course amidst the difficulties and embarrassments of the present great struggle for independence and existence.

Resolved, That, to the extent of their abilities, all the Banks in the State are hereby requested to relieve the necessities of planters, by discounts on satisfactory securities.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent, by the Clerks of the two Houses, to the President of each Bank in the State.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, On the petition of James M. Richardson; also,

On the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate,

On the communication of J. S. G. Richardson, Esq., accompanying the 11th volume of his Equity Reports; also,

On a Bill to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, and certain fees of Clerks; also,

On a Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of G. M. Mattison.

Mr. McCANTS asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the petition of G. M. Mattison.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of the Yorkville Enquirer, for public printing; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Claims, made reports

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances of the Senate,

On the account of McCarter & Dawson, for sixty-two copies of the 11th volume of Richardson's Equity Reports; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the account of A. O. Norris & Co., for public printing; which were severally ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. J. M. DeSAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, made a report

On a Bill to extend the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company; also,

On the petition of said Company, and

On the counter memorial of the Sullivan's Island Steamboat Company; which were ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Railroads, made a report

On the petition of certain officers of volunteer companies, praying that soldiers may travel free on railroads in certain cases; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. CAREW, from the Committee on the State House and Grounds, made a report

On the petition of John A. Kay; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. RAWLINSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report

On the petition of A. B. Crook, for the protection of sheep from dogs; and

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of York District; and reported

A Bill to impose a tax on dogs; which was read the first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. BUIST, from the Committee of the Charleston Delegation, made a report

On a Bill to regulate elections of members of the Legislature, and others, within the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

The Senate returned to this House,

An Act to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this Senate; which was committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate:

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad ; also,

A Bill to authorize the several Banks in this State to deal in stocks and other securities of the Confederate States of America.

The following reports were agreed to and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of the Lancaster Ledger, for public printing.

The reports of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. J. C. Hagood, for services to prisoners in jail ; also,

On the account of Drs. Hill & Davis, for a *post mortem* examination.

The following reports were agreed to :

The reports of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. S. D. M. Byrd, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. S. M. Hunter, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. W. J. David, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the accounts of Dr. J. P. Knight, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. E. B. Smith, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. J. Beatty Jennings, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, Spring Term, 1861.

The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petition of Thos. W. Gantt and wife, to be relieved from a double tax ; also,

On the presentment of the Grand Jury of Anderson District, Fall Term, 1861.

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the several accounts of Samuel Beard, Sheriff, J. T. McDaniel, Sheriff, and B. Williamson, Sheriff, for blankets furnished prisoners in jail.

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On the report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions of the Senate,

On a resolution authorizing the Board of Visitors of the Military Academies to place two Cadetships at the disposal of General Beauregard.

Mr. COOK asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the several accounts of Dr. J. Beatty Jennings and Dr. W. J. David.

Mr. CRAIG asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the several accounts of Dr. J. P. Knight and Dr. S. M. Hunter.

On motion of Mr. POPE,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Engrossed Acts, made a report, and reported the following Act as engrossed, and ready for ratification :

An Act to Amend and Suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 7, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate informs the House that "An Act to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State" has been engrossed, and is now ready for ratification, and respectfully asks your body to join the Senate forthwith in their Chamber for that purpose.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*,

A message, accepting the invitation, was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The House attended in the Senate Chamber, when "An Act to Amend and Suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State," was ratified in due form.

The House returned to the Hall.

Mr. PRINCE introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the "Act to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State," be forthwith published; and that one hundred copies thereof be placed at the disposal of the Adjutant General.

On motion of Mr. CUNINGHAM, the House was adjourned at a quarter-past 11 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. James Cohen.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read.

The Senate sent to this House

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the petition of McCarter & Dawson, for extension of time for re-publishing the South Carolina Law and Equity Reports; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The report of the Committee on Accounts and Vacant Offices,

On certain contingent accounts; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts; also,

An Act to incorporate the Palmetto Lyceum; which was committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts; also,

A Bill to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the accounts of the Charleston Courier, for public printing; also,

On the account of Dr. John Lake, for examination of a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of E. R. Stokes, for binding; also,

On the account of A. J. Burke, for printing; also,

On the account of Dr. John G. Williams, for examination of a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of W. W. Purse, for work done in the Hall of the House of Representatives; also,

On the account of Dr. John G. Williams, for services rendered to a pauper lunatic; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel, proprietor of the Chester Standard; also,

The report of the Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands in Pickens District of Andrew Wilson and John Swafford; also,

A resolution to pay Mrs. Ann G. Wardlaw a certain sum of money.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports

On the reports of the Committee of Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the memorial of the Medical College of South Carolina, for leave to use for other purposes a part of the funds appropriated for enlarging the Museum; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the petition of Rev. A. W. Leland; also,

On the petition of F. W. Sturgis, asking to be refunded a double tax; also,

On the petition of C. E. Stephens, asking to be refunded a double tax; also,

On the petition of J. L. Harris, Executor, and others, praying to be paid interest on bonds guaranteed by the State; also,

On the petition of F. D. Richardson, praying to be refunded a tax improperly paid; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (at the extra session,) as relates to the War Tax of the Confederate States, and reported

A Bill to provide for the payment by the State of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers of this State; which was read the first time, and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.; also,

On a resolution of inquiry, as to the expediency of authorizing the Comptroller General to subscribe to the stock of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad; and reported

A Bill to afford aid in the construction of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to issue receivable notes; also,

On the memorial of the city of Charleston, asking for privilege to issue a certain amount in bills or notes; and

On a Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in payment of taxes or dues to the city; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report,

On the report of the Committee of the Judiciary, of the Senate,

On so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the employment of a special Private Secretary; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley; and the same was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Claims, made a report,

On the report of the survey of line between the Districts of Clarendon and Williamsburg, together with the accounts of S. M. Boykin, R. K. Rutledge, and W. F. Ervin, and reported

A Bill to establish the boundary line between the Districts of Clarendon and Williamsburg; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Claims, made a report,

On the account of Thaddeus C. Andrews, for public printing; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Claims, made reports,

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate,

On the account of W. W. Purse, for work done in the Senate Chamber; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the account of A. J. Burke, for printing; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville District, praying the passage of a law requiring all white men under the age of sixty years to perform Patrol duty during the war; also,

On a Bill to organize the Pee Dee Legion, and

On a resolution in relation to the organization of the Pee Dee Legion; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On a resolution as to David Wigfall Brailsford; also,

On a Bill to provide aid to the families of soldiers; and,

On a Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while in actual service; also,

On the report of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academies; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On a resolution in relation to a change of uniform for militia officers; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Education, made a report
On the Ludlam School Fund, and the debt of Barnard E. Bee; which was
ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. LIPSCOMB, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report
On a Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Association; which was made the
Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. YEADON, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,
made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Greenville and York Districts, and
The presentment of the Grand Jury of Union District, praying legisla-
tion against extortion in the sale of the necessities of life, and reported

A Bill to prevent and punish extortion; which was read the first time,
and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of prohibiting the ex-
portation of raw hides from this State; which was ordered for considera-
tion to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

Mr. W. C. BLACK, from the Special Committee on Retrenchment, propos-
ing certain reductions in the expenditures of the State, made a report, and
reported

A Bill to reduce certain salaries and appropriations for a certain period;
which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of
Mr. THOMSON, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

IN THE SENATE, December 9, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate proposes to your body to go into an election for Chancellor to-
morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration
of

A Bill to afford relief to the Farmers and Planters of this State, which
had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 12
o'clock, P. M.

The Bill was read the second time.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE offered the following amendment: To strike
out all after the enacting clause of the Bill, and insert the following:

"That the Banks of this State be, and they are hereby, authorized to make loans to the citizens of this State to the amount of their respective capitals, and to increase their circulation accordingly : *Provided*, They shall not be required to resume specie payments until one year after peace is declared."

Mr. CUNINGHAM moved that the Bill and amendment be ordered to *lie on the table*.

And the question being put, will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 28 ; Nays, 35.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,	Messrs. McCants,
Bethea,	Mullins,
Black, Wm.	Pope,
Boylston,	Prince,
Carew,	Ramsay,
Cunningham,	Read,
DeSaussure, Wilmot G.	Richardson,
Dozier,	Sheridan,
Daryea,	Thomson,
Foster,	Tracy,
Hayne,	Trenholm,
Lucas, J. Jonathan,	Williams, J. J.
Macfarlan,	Yeadon.
Maxwell,	

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Fort,
Bates,	Fraser,
Blackwell,	Hillhouse,
Bradley,	Jennings,
Byrd,	Johnson,
Chick,	Jones,
Coffin,	Kennedy,
Cook,	Kirk,
Counts,	Lide,
Craig,	Lipscomb,
DeSaussure, John M.	Miller, J. C.
Farrow,	Mobley,

Messrs. Murray,
Quattlebaum,
Rawlinson,
Ryan,
Sarvis,
Stokes,

Messrs. Sullivan,
Timmons,
Vaught,
Williams, John,
Winsmith.

So the House refused to agree to the motion.

The question being put, Will the House agree to the amendment? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 39; Nays, 26.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,
Bates,
Bethea,
Black, Wm.
Blackwell,
Boylston,
Carew,
Coffin,
DeSaussure, W. G.
DeSaussure, John M.
Dozier,
Duryea,
Fraser,
Hayne,
Hillhouse,
Johnson,
Jones,
Kirk,
Lide,

Messrs. Lucas, J. Jonathan,
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
McCants,
Mullins,
Pope,
Prince,
Ramsay,
Read,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sheridan,
Stokes,
Thomson,
Timmons,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Williams, J. J.
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Aldrich,
Black, William C.
Bradley,
Byrd,

Messrs. Chick,
Cook,
Counts,
Craig,

Messrs. Cuninghams,
Farrow,
Fort,
Foster,
Jennings,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Lipscomb,
Miller, J. C.

Messrs. Mobley,
Murray,
Quattlebaum,
Rawlinson,
Sarvis,
Sullivan,
Vaught,
Williams, John,
Winsmith.

So the House agreed to the amendment.

The title of the Bill was changed, so as to read :

"A Bill to authorize the Banks to extend their loans to the people of this State."

The Bill was then ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill to afford relief to the cotton planters of the State, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. ALDRICH, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

IN THE SENATE, December 9, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend certain resolutions of thanks to the defenders of forts Walker and Beauregard, in the conflict on the 7th ultimo, by striking out the second and third resolutions.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at three-quarters past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report on the transient poor of Charleston and of Georgetown; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of a resolution in relation to procuring supplies for the army; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at three-quarters past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM,

Ordered, that when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the House was adjourned at forty minutes past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. C. Bruce Walker.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

A resolution to print an Act entitled "An Act to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia and Patrol laws of this State."

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks,

On the petition of the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, and of J. L. Harris and others, praying payment of coupons of certain Bonds guaranteed by the State; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

A Bill to enable the city Council of Charleston, to make provision for the insane paupers within the limits of the city; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum; also,

A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in payment of taxes and dues to the city; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a military establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The SPEAKER laid before the House,

The report of the Commissioner of the Code, (Book 2,) which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. MURRAY presented the petition of sundry citizens of St. George's Dorchester, praying the charter of a new road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

Mr. HAYNE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Anderson District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

Mr. CONNOR submitted the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. James', Santee, for 1861; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, on the petition of McCarter & Dawson, for extension of time on their contract for re-publication of the South Carolina Law and Equity Reports; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the consideration of

A Bill to provide for the recapture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report, and reported

A vacancy on the Chancery Bench; which was ordered to *lie on the table*; also,

On the reports of the Solicitors of the Northern, Eastern, Western and Middle Circuits; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the account of Dr. E. R. Calhoun, for *post mortem* examination; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. KELLER, from the same Committee, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the account of Dr. Isaiah Caughman; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Colored Population, made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens District, praying the passage of a law compelling free persons of color to go into the service of the Confederacy; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Special Committees.

Mr. RAWLINSON, from the Special Committee of the York and Lancaster Delegations, made a report

On the report of John R. Patton, Agent of the Catawba Indians; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. PRINCE introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to, and a message was accordingly ordered to be sent to the Senate:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to unite with this House forthwith in a joint ballot for Treasurer of the Lower Division; and immediately thereafter for Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit; and immediately thereafter for Trustees of the South Carolina College.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Whereas, Since the last session of this General Assembly, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to remove from his position of earthly usefulness and honor, to the scenes of another existence, an able public functionary, in the person of Chancellor Francis Hugh Wardlaw, whose profound knowledge of the law and high order of intellect attracted the admiration of the just and learned throughout the State,

Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina has received, with the most profound emotions of sorrow, the intelligence of the death of that great man and most learned Judicial Magistrate.

Mr. COOK introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Military, to inquire and report as to the expediency of requiring the militia officers of each regiment to go into encampment for the purpose of drill and instruction at stated times; and also of employing competent officers to attend such encampments, and all petit musters, and drill the militia.

The Senate returned to this House,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the city of Charleston, and for other purposes"; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to authorize the formation of a Volunteer Company of Light Artillery, and to incorporate the same, by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 10, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate concurs in your message, proposing to unite with your House forthwith in a joint ballot for Treasurer of the Lower Division; and immediately thereafter for Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit; and immediately thereafter for Trustees of the South Carolina College.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

Message No. 4, of his Excellency the Governor, was then received, and was read by his Private Secretary, F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq.

MESSAGE NO. 4.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members

of the House of Representatives:

When I sent in my message at the extra session of the Legislature, I was informed it was usual to send in the accompanying documents to the Senate only, and that copies of the same would then be sent to your body. Since then, I have understood that perhaps only official reports were thus copied. I therefore enclose, with this, certain other papers, which are deemed of great importance. They were the papers accompanying my message at the extra session, which were not official reports from any Department, or from any officer.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the accompanying documents were referred to the appropriate Committees.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for Treasurer of the Lower Division.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for Solicitor for the Eastern Circuit.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for Trustees of the South Carolina College.

Mr. JENNINGS, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Treasurer of the Lower Division, reported that Mr. Wm. J. Laval had received all the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced Mr. William J. Laval duly elected Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. KELLER, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Solicitor for the Eastern Circuit, reported that Henry McIver, Esq., had received all the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced Henry McIver, Esq., duly elected Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit of the State of South Carolina.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to provide for the payment by the State of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers in this State; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Message No. 5 was then received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by the Speaker.

MESSAGE NO. 5.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I enclose herewith a copy of a report sent me through the direction of Lieutenant Colonel John L. Black, commanding Confederate cavalry on Edisto. It purports to be an official report of the officers who were charged with burning cotton and other produce, with a statement of the exact amount burned, and the names of each planter to whom it belonged.

I respectfully suggest that it be given some direction by the Legislature, so as to form an authentic record, to make the planters who have thus suffered to be properly reimbursed hereafter, when a more settled state of public affairs shall be restored. It will be perceived that the order to take and destroy produce emanated entirely from Confederate authority.

I sanctioned orders to take and destroy all cotton and other produce south of St. Helena Sound, and on the Islands around Port Royal, upon the express ground that I considered the cotton there actually under control of and in possession of the enemy, and to destroy it would weaken his resources, and upon this consideration I issued the order. But my orders to State officers were to assist and aid all planters on Edisto, to remove their cotton and produce, and slaves, as far as it can be done, for the present, and did not know of the order issued by Confederate authority to withdraw our troops from Edisto, and to destroy produce there. I never would

have sanctioned it at that time, because I never thought it necessary to be done then. I felt assured there could be no serious danger from the enemy this side of St. Helena Sound for several weeks, or at least until he received large reinforcements. I gave an order to Commissary General Walker, on the 15th day of November, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. My object in sending the enclosed list of the planters whose produce has been destroyed on Edisto Island and the adjacent county, is to enable you to preserve it as a record, for their benefit.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. FARROW, the Message and accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

On motion of Mr. KELLER, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Murray, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. MAXWELL, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pulliam, on account of military engagements.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. LIDE, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for Trustees of the South Carolina College, reported that

Messrs. T. N. Dawkins, B. F. Perry, J. I. Middleton, J. H. Means, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, J. H. Thornwell, R. F. W. Alston, Thomas Smith, Jas. Chesnut, Jr., F. J. Moses, J. L. Petigru, J. L. Manning, Samuel McAliley, A. P. Calhoun, James Farrow, and Wade Hampton, had received a majority of the ballots cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the above named gentlemen duly elected Trustees of the South Carolina College.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at three-quarters past 12 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On resolutions in relation to procuring supplies for the army; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at three-quarters past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the reports on the transient poor of Charleston and of Georgetown; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of BRADLEY, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, the House was adjourned at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present; according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. William Crook.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the petition of certain persons summoned as jurors, at Lexington, Fall Term, 1861, praying for compensation.

The Senate sent to this House

The reports of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate,

On the account of J. M. Brown, proprietor of the Darlington Southerner; also,

On the account of A. J. Rugg, for public printing; also,

On the account of Dr. T. J. Goodwyn, for services rendered prisoners in jail; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. J. H. Boatwright, for a *post mortem* examination; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

A Bill to modify the third section of an Act entitled "An Act regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. CARTER presented the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens District, praying the opening of a public highway; also,

The counter petition against the same; which were referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENBOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the application of the city Council of Charleston, to be permitted to issue bills or notes to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars, and

On a Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city; which was ordered for consideration.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report,

On resolutions concerning the removal of public records and prisoners; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report,

On the statement of property destroyed by order of Confederate officers; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; also,

On sundry documents accompanying Message No. 1, of His Excellency the Governor (extra session); which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

The following is the report:

The Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom was referred the following papers, to wit:

1. The demand of Governor Pickens on President Buchanan for the possession of Fort Sumter;
2. The statement of Col. Hamilton as to the delivery of said demand;
3. The statement of Mr. Wm. Henry Trescott as to the withdrawal of the same;
4. The letter of President Buchanan to Governor Pickens, accrediting General Cushing as an agent of the United States;
5. The letter of Major Anderson to Adjutant General Thomas, protesting against Fox's plan for the relief of Fort Sumter;
6. The official notice from President Lincoln of his intention to supply Fort Sumter with provisions;

Beg leave to report: That they have carefully considered the same. The Committee are of opinion that these papers form a valuable contribution to the history of the present revolution. They prove the earnest desire of South Carolina to avoid the effusion of blood and the calamity of war, in exercising her constitutional right to secede from the Union. They also show the deliberate intention of the Government at Washington to precipitate the country into *revolution* and *war*, by determining to sacrifice Fort Sumter and the small number of troops by which it was garrisoned. The fall of Fort Sumter, and the forbearance of our authorities, in allowing the exhausted and conquered defenders to come out of their stronghold with the honors of war, is the first page in the history of this senseless and wicked war. In order to perpetuate all the facts, and place in strong contrast the generosity of the Government of the Confederate States and the duplicity of the Government of the United States, the Committee recom-

mend that the documents be printed in the Journal of the House for this day.

The following are the Documents ordered to be printed, by the report, in the Journal of this day's proceedings :

- 1.—*Governor Pickens to President Buchanan, by Colonel Hamilton, demanding peaceable possession of Fort Sumter.*

[COPY.]

COLUMBIA, December 7, 1860.

[STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.]

MY DEAR SIR : With a sincere desire to prevent a collision of force, I have thought proper to address you directly and truthfully on points of deep and immediate interest.

I am authentically informed that the forts in Charleston harbor are now being thoroughly prepared to turn, with effect, their guns upon the interior and the city. Jurisdiction was ceded by this State expressly for the purpose of external defence from foreign invasion, and not with any view that they should be turned upon the State.

In an ordinary case of mob rebellion, perhaps it might be proper to prepare them for sudden outbreak. But when the people of the State, in sovereign convention assembled, determine to resume their original powers of separate and independent sovereignty, the whole question is changed, and it is no longer an act of rebellion. I, therefore, most respectfully urge that all work on the forts be put a stop to for the present, and that no more force may be ordered there.

The regular Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, legally and properly called, under our Constitution, is now in session, deliberating upon the gravest and most momentous questions, and the excitement of the great masses of the people is great, under a sense of deep wrongs, and a profound necessity of doing something to preserve the peace and safety of the State.

To spare the effusion of blood, which no human power may be able to prevent, I earnestly beg your immediate consideration of all the points I call your attention to. It is not improbable that, under orders from the Commandant, or perhaps from the Commander-in-Chief of the army, the alteration and defences of those posts are progressing without the knowledge of yourself or the Secretary of War.

The Arsenal, in the city of Charleston, with the public arms, I am informed, was turned over, very properly, to the keeping and defence of a State force, at the urgent request of the Governor of South Carolina. I

would most respectfully, and from a sincere devotion to the public peace, request that you would allow me to send a small force, not exceeding twenty-five men and an officer, to take possession of Fort Sumter immediately, in order to give a feeling of safety to the community. There are no United States troops in that fort whatever, or perhaps only four or five, at present, besides some additional workmen or laborers, lately employed to put the guns in order. If Fort Sumter could be given to me, as Governor, under a permission similar to that by which the Governor was permitted to keep the Arsenal, with the United States arms, in the city of Charleston, then I think the public mind would be quieted, under a feeling of safety; and as the Convention is now in full authority, it strikes me that could be done with perfect propriety. I need not go into particulars, for urgent reasons will force themselves readily upon your consideration.

If something of the kind be not done, I cannot answer for the consequences.

I send this by a private and confidential gentleman, who is authorized to confer with Mr. Trescott fully, and to receive through him any answer you may think proper to give to this.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Yours, truly,
(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

To the President of the United States.

2.—*Statement of Colonel Hamilton, as to the delivery of Governor's Letter to the President.*

[COPY.]

CHARLESTON, 1st February, 1861.

To His Excellency GOVERNOR PICKENS:

SIR: In accordance with the request I have just received from you, to furnish you with a statement of my mission to President Buchanan, of the United States of America, bearing your letter of the 18th December, 1860, demanding that Fort Sumter should be delivered into the hands of the Executive of the State of South Carolina, I proceed to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Washington with the utmost haste, and on Thursday, the 20th December 1860, sought and procured a private interview with President Buchanan, through the aid of Mr. Wm. Henry Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. The letter was read by President Buchanan in my presence, and to my request that an answer was desired at the earliest possible moment, he replied that an answer should be furnished on Friday the 21st December, 1860. In the interim, however, Messrs. Bonham, McQueen and Trescott, without

my knowledge or consent, telegraphed your Excellency to withdraw your letter to the President of the United States of America, demanding possession of Fort Sumter. Nor was it until after your answer to the telegram of these gentlemen, consenting to the withdrawal of the said letter, that I was informed such a telegram had been sent to your Excellency. The reason there assigned to me for such a course was, that the delegation from South Carolina had pledged themselves, for South Carolina, that if the status of the forts within the Harbor of Charleston was not changed, South Carolina would make no attempt to take possession of any of the said forts. My mission being thus terminated, I received the letter and restored it to your Excellency's possession.

I am, sir, with sentiments of esteem,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON.

Major 1st Regiment S. C. V.

3.—*William Henry Trescott's Statement of Withdrawal of Governor Pickens' Letter.*

[COPY.]

To His Excellency, F. W. PICKENS,

Governor of South Carolina:

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1860.

SIR: Your confidential letter to the President was duly delivered to him yesterday by D. H. Hamilton, Esq., according to your instructions. It was withdrawn (no copy having been taken) this morning by me, under the authority of your telegraphic dispatch. Its withdrawal was most opportune. It reached here under circumstances which you could not have anticipated, and it produced the ——— effect upon the President.

He had removed Col. Gardiner from command at Fort Moultrie, for carrying ammunition from the Arsenal at Charleston; he had refused to send reinforcements to the garrison there; he had accepted the resignation of the oldest, most eminent and highest member of his Cabinet, rather than consent to send additional force, and the night before your letter arrived, he, upon a telegraphic communication that arms had been removed from the Arsenal to Fort Moultrie, the Department of War had issued prompt orders by telegraph to the officer removing them, to restore them immediately. He had done this upon his determination to avoid all risk of collision, and upon the written assurance of the majority of the Congressional Delegation from the State that they did not believe there was any danger of an attack upon the forts before the passage of the Ordinance, and an expression of their trust and hope that there would be none after, until the State had sent Com-

missioners here. His course had been violently denounced by the Northern press, and an effort was being made to ——— a Congressional investigation. At that moment he could not have gone to the extent of action you desired, and I felt confident that if forced to answer your letter then, he would have taken such ground as would have prevented his even approaching it hereafter, a possibility not at all improbable, and which ought to be kept open. I considered, also, that the chance of public investigation rendered the utmost caution necessary as to any communications from the State, and having presented the letter, and ascertained what the nature of the reply would be, you had all the advantage of knowing the truth, without the disadvantage of having it put on record. Besides this, the President seemed to think that your request was based upon the impossibility of your restraining the spirit of our people; an interpretation which did you injustice, and the possibility of which I deemed it due to you to avoid. He also appeared to labor under the impression that the representations of the members of Congress and your own differed essentially, and this, I thought, on account of both, should not be stated in any reply to you. I was also perfectly satisfied that the status of the garrisons would not be disturbed.

Under these circumstances, if I had been acting under formal credentials from you, and the letter had been unsealed, I would have delayed its presentation for some hours, until I could have telegraphed you, but that was impossible. As Mr. Hamilton, therefore, had brought with him General McQueen and General Bonham, when he called upon me and delivered the letter, and had even gone so far as to express the wish that they should be present when he delivered it to the President—a proposition which they declined, however—I deemed it not indiscreet, nor in violation of the discretionary confidence which your letter implied, to take their counsel. We agreed perfectly, and the result was the telegraphic dispatch of last night. The withdrawal of the letter was a great relief to the President, who is most earnestly anxious to avoid an issue with the State or its authorities, and I think, has encouraged his disposition to go as far as he can in this matter, and to treat those who may represent the State with perfect frankness.

I have had this morning an interview with Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War. No order has been issued that will at all disturb the present condition of the garrisons, and while I cannot, even here, venture into details, which are too confidential to be risked in any way, I am prepared to say, with a full sense of the responsibility, that nothing will be done which will either do you injury or properly create alarm. Of course, when your Commissioners have succeeded or failed to effect their negotiations, the whole issue is fairly before you, to be met as courage, honor and wisdom may direct.

My delay in answering your telegraph concerning Col. Huger, was caused by his absence from this place. He came, in reply to my telegraph, last

night, and this morning I telegraphed, upon his decision, which I presume he has explained by a letter of this same date. As Dr. Hamilton leaves this evening, I have only time to write this hurried letter, and am, sir,

Very respectfully,

WM: HENRY TRESCOTT.

I enclose your confidential letter in this.

- 4.—*Letter from James Buchanan, President of the United States, to Governor Pickens, introducing General Cushing as an Agent from the United States.*

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: From common notoriety, I assume the fact that the State of South Carolina is now deliberating on the question of seceding from the Union. Whilst any hope remains that this may be prevented, or even retarded, so long as to allow the people of her sister States an opportunity to manifest their opinion upon the causes which have led to this proceeding, it is my duty to exert all the means in my power to avert so dread a catastrophe. I have, therefore, deemed it advisable to send to you the Hon. Caleb Cushing, in whose integrity, ability and prudence I have full confidence, to hold communications with you on my behalf, for the purpose of changing or modifying the contemplated action of the State in the manner I have already suggested.

Commending Mr. Cushing to your kind attention, for his own sake, as well as that of the cause, I remain,

Very respectfully, your friend,

(Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency, FRANCIS W. PICKENS.

- 5.—*Letter of Major Anderson, U. S. Army, protesting against Fox's plan for relieving Fort Sumter.*

[COPY.—No. 96.]

FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 8, 1861.

To Colonel L. THOMAS, Adjutant General U. S. Army:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the resumption of work yesterday, (Sunday) at various points on Morris' Island, and the vigorous prosecution of it this morning, apparently strengthening all the batteries which are under the fire of our guns, shows that they either have received some news from Washington, which has just put them on the *qui vive*, or that they have received orders from Montgomery to commence operations here.

I am preparing, by the side of my barbette guns, protection for our men from the shells which will be almost continually bursting over or in our work.

I had the honor to receive, by yesterday's mail, the letter of the Honorable Secretary of War, dated April 4th, and confess that what he there states surprises me very greatly—following, as it does, and contradicting so positively, the assurance Mr. Crawford telegraphed he was “authorized” to make. I trust that this matter will be at once put in a correct light; as a movement made now, when the South has been erroneously informed that none such would be attempted, would produce most disastrous results throughout our country. It is, of course, now too late for me to give any advice in reference to the proposed scheme of Capt. Fox. I fear that its result cannot fail to be disastrous to all concerned, even with his boat at our walls. The loss of life (as I think I mentioned to Mr. Fox) in unloading her, will more than pay for the good to be accomplished by the expedition, which keeps us, if I can maintain possession of this work, out of position; surrounded by strong works, which must be carried to make this fort of the least value to the U. S. Government.

We have not oil enough to keep a light in the lantern for one night. The boats will have to, therefore, rely at night entirely upon other marks. I ought to have been informed that this expedition was to come. Col. Lamon's remark convinced me that the idea, merely hinted at to me by Capt. Fox, would not be carried out.

We shall strive to do our duty, though I frankly say that my heart is not in this war, which I see is to be thus commenced. That God will still avert it, and cause us to resort to pacific means to maintain our rights, is my ardent prayer.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major 1st Artillery, Commanding.

6.—*Official Notice from President Lincoln of his intention to supply Fort Sumter with Provisions.*

[COPY.]

I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you, to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only, and that if such attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition will be made, without farther notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort.

The above was communicated to us on the evening of the eighth of April, by Robert S. Chew, of the State Department in Washington, and Captain Talbot stated that it was from the President of the United States, as did Mr. Chew, and was delivered to him on the sixth instant, at Washington; and this was read in their presence and admitted.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Claims, made a report,

On the petition of Henry Holman, praying compensation for property taken for public use; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the same Committee, made a report,

On the petition of Newton Bramblett; also,

On the petition of F. W. Moore; also,

On the petition of Hamilton Wilson; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On the documents accompanying Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (extra session) which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

The following is the report:

The Committee on the Military, to whom were referred certain documents accompanying Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, but only lately transmitted to the House, respectfully report:

The documents consist of—

1. Orders to Col. Pettigrew, December 27th and 29th, 1860.
2. General orders to Maj. Gen. Schnierlie, 2d Division S. C. M., issued on December 31st, 1860.
3. Order to Maj. Gen. Schnierlie, to take command, in person, of the forts, 1st January, 1861.
4. Orders to Brig. Gen. Simons, to take command, in person, of the forts, 1st January, 1861.
5. Gen. Simons' report, 1st January, 1861.
6. Report of Board of Ordnance on Gen. Simons' report, 2d January, 1861, and the comment endorsed thereon by Gov. F. W. Pickens, 3d January, 1861.
7. Gov. Pickens' reply to report of Gen. Simons, 2d January, 1861.
8. Report of Walter Gwyn, Edward B. White, J. H. Trapier and Edward Manigault, to Gov. Pickens, in relation to batteries to reduce Fort Sumter, 10th January, 1861.

As these documents contain some interesting historical facts, the Committee recommend that they be read to the House and printed in its Journal of proceedings for this day.

The following are the documents ordered to be printed, by the report, in the Journal of this day's proceedings :

1.—*Orders to Colonel Pettigrew, December 27, and 29, 1860.*

[COPY.]

CHARLESTON, December 27th, 1860.

Colonel PETTIGREW :

SIR : You are hereby ordered to assemble the Washington Light Infantry and the Meagher Guards at the Citadel. Arm them there, and then take measures for occupying Castle Pinckney.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, December 29th, 1860.

To Colonel PETTIGREW :

SIR : Keep the strictest discipline possible—no entrance to the fort to be allowed, except with your permission. All the heavy guns towards Fort Sumter to be put in the best condition, with full supply of ammunition—the fort to be defended to the last extremity. I sent an order to render an inventory, and also orders to practice the men with the heavy guns.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

2.—*General Orders to Major General Schnierlie, 2d Division South Carolina Militia. Issued on December 31st, 1861.*

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, December 31st, 1860.

To Major General SCHNEIRLIE :

SIR : A detachment of infantry, and twenty men from an artillery company, under Capt. King—all under command of Col. Pettigrew—are now in occupation of Castle Pinckney. They are ordered to defend it to the last extremity from any force, to keep up the strictest discipline, and to go on and put the fortress in the best condition for immediate defence. Lieut. Gibbes and Reynolds, from West Point Academy, have resigned, and are also in Castle Pinckney, with orders to instruct the men in daily use of the large guns.

Lieut. Col. DeSaussure, with a detachment of 170 men from an artillery regiment, and 30 men from Col. Pettigrew's rifle regiment, is in command of Fort Moultrie, with similar orders as those given the commandant at Castle Pinckney. Col. Gwynn, with Mr. Ramsay and Col. Calhoun as assistants, are also in Fort Moultrie as engineers, with orders to raise immediately merlons and other works to protect some five of the heavy guns that command Maffitt's Channel from the fire of Fort Sumter, if possible, and to urge this work forward as rapidly as possible. Temporary bridges and boats, under the direction of Col. Hatch, Quartermaster General, are put across the creek back of Sullivan's Island, that connect it with the mainland, so as, in any great emergency, the force under Col. DeSaussure shall secure a retreat. If pressed too hard by the guns of Fort Sumter, they are directed to retire, but to occupy the Island as long as possible, in any event.

A point for a battery has been selected by Col. Gwynn and Col. Manigault on Sullivan's Island, beyond Fort Moultrie, and out of range of the guns from Fort Sumter, and as soon as possible heavy columbiads are to be placed there, in order to endeavor to guard the harbor, and to prevent reinforcements to the garrison in Fort Sumter. A point has also been selected on Morris' Island, beyond the guns of Fort Sumter, by the same officers, and a battery is ordered there; and Major Stevens, of the Citadel Academy, with a detachment of forty Cadets, is ordered there now, to urge the erection of the battery forward as fast as possible. A detachment or company of rifles, under Capt. Tupper, will be ordered there to-day, to assist in the same work, and also to defend it, if a force should be landed to take it. At present, two 24-pounders are sent there, with the intention to increase and strengthen them as soon as heavy guns can be got ready and mounted.

Capt. Johnson, with a detachment of fifty men, is now in possession of Fort Johnson, with orders to prevent any communication from Fort Sumter, and cut off supplies. The orders given you have been to prevent all communication with Charleston, also from Fort Sumter, except to allow the officers at the fortress to have their mails, but nothing else.

You will put yourself in communication, if necessary, with Quartermaster General Hatch and Commissary Walker, to assist you in anything in their departments, and also with Col. Manigault, Ordnance officer, with rank of Colonel of Artillery. These are the general outlines of what I have hitherto ordered and directed in the confusion of extraordinary and exciting events, before I had time to consult fully as to details, and when I was comparatively unacquainted with individual officers and with details.

You are now ordered to see and attend particularly to the objects and the different commands I have detailed to you above, and for this purpose.

you are directed to call into requisition and council the valuable aid and co-operation of Brigadier General Simons.

The officers in command at the different posts will be ordered to report daily through General Simons and yourself to head quarters.

Col. Cunningham is also in command and possession of the United States Arsenal in this city, with all the arms, &c., and is ordered to make a strict and detailed inventory of everything in it.

F. W. PICKENS.

3.—*Order to Major General Schnierlie to take command, in person, of the Forts, January 1st, 1861,*

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, January 1st, 1861.

To Major General SCHNIERLIE :

SIR : You are ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Moultrie, and take charge, in person, of the troops there, as well as at Morris' Island, Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson; and defend those positions to the best of your ability, under all the circumstances of the case, according to the general orders issued to you yesterday morning; and for this purpose you are especially urged to call to your aid and immediate appointment all the ablest military ability in your reach. Lieutenant Colonel DeSaussure having expressly requested to be relieved from his command to attend to his duties as a member of the Legislature, his request is hereby granted:

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

4.—*Orders to Brigadier General Simons to take command, in person, of the Forts, January 1st, 1861,*

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1861.

To Brigadier General SIMONS :

SIR : In consequence of the sudden illness of General Schnierlie, you are ordered to proceed to Fort Moultrie immediately, and take charge, in person, of the troops there, as well as at Morris' Island and Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson, and defend those positions to the best of your ability under all the circumstances of the case, according to the general orders issued to you yesterday morning; and for this purpose you are especially urged to call to your aid and immediate appointment all the ablest military ability in your reach. Lieutenant Colonel DeSaussure having expressly requested

to be relieved from his command, in order to attend to his duties as a member of the Legislature, his request is hereby granted.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

5.—*General Simons' Report, January 1st, 1861.*

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE, S. C. M.,
CHARLESTON, January 1, 1861.

GOVERNOR: I have carefully considered the orders extended to me by the Major General, which emanated from your Head Quarters yesterday, and the plan of military operations and line of defence therein set forth. I cannot sacrifice, to matter of etiquette, questions and issues of such momentous importance as now surround us. I feel it to be my duty to report to you my opinion of the military movements which have been initiated.

First:—The line of operations embraces four points:

1. Fort Moultrie.
2. Castle Pinckney.
3. Fort Johnson.
4. Morris' Island.

By the map which accompanies these papers, it will appear that your lines of communication with these, as at present established, are directly within the range and effective power of Fort Sumter—the citadel of the harbor—controlling every point. At the first return fire from Fort Sumter, your lines of communication are utterly cut off with every single post, except, perhaps, Castle Pinckney. Let me simply observe, that you are indebted to the forbearance of the enemy for the liberty of transporting the reinforcements and supplies, which you ordered at midnight, and which are to be sent this day, at two o'clock, to your battery, now in course of erection on Morris' Island. A single gun from Fort Sumter would sink your transport, and destroy your troops and supplies. These lines of communication are the prime consideration of a General. It is vain to say others will be adopted.

It is enough that they do not exist now; and, when the present resources fail, your troops will be wholly isolated, and cut off from each other and the main.

Second:—Fort Moultrie:

This post is wholly untenable. Lieutenant Colonel DeSaussure, a brave officer, gave you prompt notice of this fact on the morning after his occupation. His report, this morning, shows you the irrefragible proof of his first report, after nearly a week's occupation of the post. Moreover, he asks for supplies; which he applied to you for on the 30th ultime. He

urges me to supply these wants at the earliest practicable moment. Suppose he has them, however, there is probably not a single man out of the whole force which he carried down, who ever loaded a siege gun, or, perhaps, ever handled a single gun of heavy calibre, munition or implement, mentioned in the report. I know, and state as a fact, that there is no ordnance force in his whole command. His post must, even under the most favorable circumstances, fall to the enemy, after a very short and bloody contest.

Suppose they evacuate the post, where will they entrench themselves? Shall they resort to the sandhills? If the enemy be re-inforced by two hundred and fifty United States artillery, as is reported, he can land two hundred men under the guns of Fort Moultrie, and attack Lieutenant Colonel DeSaussure's command—an unequal contest between disciplined veteran troops, commanded by educated and experienced officers, and raw militia, who never saw battle.

In the event of discomfiture to these brave young men, how can they make good their retreat from these sandhills? Will it be said, there will be a causeway to the mainland, or other communication? The answer is: The communication does not exist now, and the issue will be upon us in less than thirty hours.

Third.—Fort Johnson:

This post is garrisoned by Light Infantry, or rifles, who never handled a heavy gun, if there be such a gun or any munitions in the dilapidated post they now occupy. At any rate, a few shells from the enemy at Fort Sumter will compel them to retire from their position.

Fourth.—Morris Island Battery:

Suppose it completed, which it is not, nor will be in thirty hours. The armament is three twenty-four pounders. The force is the corps of Cadets from the Citadel, and a corps of rifles; and these, to be reinforced by two more corps of rifles, not one man of whom, probably, ever saw a twenty-four pounder manipulated or fired.

When the Harriet Lane approaches, bows on, the battery may fire a shot or two—never having been tried, the powder, the gun or the range—it is not even problematical whether they will strike the enemy. She will steam by, at fourteen knots per hour, and in fifteen minutes the reinforcements will be landed under the cannon of Fort Sumter.

Why, then, all this preparation and expense, if the work cannot but terminate in disastrous failure?

Suppose, however, the enemy be reinforced, and not fire a gun in reply to the Morris' Island battery? He can demolish our other posts when he pleases, from one of the most impregnable fortresses in the world, and so our posts live at his will, and remain in our possession at his sufferance.

Suppose, however, we succeed in preventing reinforcements from entering our harbor? This will not prevent the United States Government from enforcing their revenue, for this can be done outside the Bar by a war steamer, as well as inside by the Harriet Lane.

Suppose, however, all your plans succeed, and Fort Sumter were in our possession, how would we raise the blockade of the war steamers outside?

If the Harriet Lane is not fired into, the preparations are unnecessary; and if she is fired into, we have commenced open war.

I ask your perusal of the report of Colonel Gwynn to me, this morning. I have no transport at hand to send him, and have so notified him.

I feel it to be my duty, under all the circumstances above mentioned, to express my conviction of the inexpediency of commencing actual hostilities on our side, in our present wholly unprepared state, with raw, undisciplined troops, without equipments, munitions or proper arms required to work armaments that need the highest skill and training—nothing but bloody discomfiture must attend the opening campaign.

You will now require me, after this review, to offer a better plan.

Deferentially, and with great diffidence, I recommend that a skilled and educated military man be selected for Major General in Chief, to command all the troops, and that he should establish a plan of operations. Meanwhile, I would recommend that amplification of the Ordnance and Engineer Departments be ordered, and the more effective organization of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments.

With great respect, I pray your Excellency, at this moment of great peril, to take into consideration what has been herein submitted, and to lay the matter speedily before a Council of War, in accordance with the custom of armies engaged in active operations.

I am, with great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES SIMONS,

Brigadier General 4th Brigade of Infantry, S. C. M.

To his Excellency Governor PICKENS, Commander-in-Chief.

6.—*Report of Board of Ordnance on General Simons' Report, January 2d, 1861.*

[COPY.]

CHARLESTON, January 2d, 1861.

To His Excellency Gov. F. W. PICKENS,

Charleston, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: We received, at a late hour last night, from the hand of Aide-Camp J. J. Lucas, the report of General James Simons, on the Military

defences of the Harbor of Charleston, and, in accordance with your instructions, beg leave to reply as follows :

We concur generally in the military positions assumed by Brigadier General Simons, of the Fourth Brigade South Carolina Militia, together with the conclusions thence deduced, but leave the question of the appointment of a Council of War to the discretion of your Excellency.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES JONES, } Members of Or. Bd.
(Signed) THOS. F. DRAYTON, }

P. S.—Within you will also receive the report of Brigadier General Simons.

Endorsement, 8d January, 1861.

The Board concur in the military positions assumed by General Simons, together with the conclusions thence deduced, but leave the council of war to the discretion of myself. "The conclusions" of that report, I consider, would be to order troops from Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island and Pinckney, and to abandon the attempt to keep out reinforcements, and, in fact, to yield, without a struggle, every point, and thus break down the spirit of our people, and cover our cause with imbecility and probable ruin.

I shall do no such thing, nor shall I yield to any council of war that may drive me to such "conclusions."

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

Charleston, January 3, 1861.

7.—*Governor Pickens' Reply to Report of General Simons, Jan. 2d, 1861.*

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS, January 2, 1861.

To Brigadier General SIMONS :

SIR: Your extraordinary report I received last night, and have only to say that I do not pretend that the orders and disposition of forces in Charleston harbor are at all perfect, or beyond the criticism of military rule. But, in the first place, there was, when I came to the city, a distinct faith, or pledge of faith, between the Government at Washington and those who had a right to speak for South Carolina, that everything in the harbor, and all the forts, should remain precisely *as they then were*, and that there should be no increase of force, or any reinforcements sent from abroad, until our Commissioners presented themselves at Washington, and made regular negotiation for the forts. I acted with confidence upon this pledge.

Suddenly we were surprised, from the step taken by Major Anderson, now acknowledged and proclaimed by the late Secretary of War to be in open violation of the faith of the Government. He abandoned Fort Moultrie, and burnt and spiked the guns, and the first report was that he destroyed Fort Moultrie. He transferred the garrison to Fort Sumter, which, of course, was the strong and commanding position. I had, thus suddenly, to take immediate steps to try and prevent the further destruction of public property; and with this view, I ordered the occupation of Sullivan's Island, but not to occupy Fort Moultrie, unless it could be done without too much loss, and to reconnoitre and ascertain if there were mines, as reported. They found none; and to put out the fire and prevent further destruction, they occupied the fort. And the same grounds were taken as to Castle Pinckney.

All the orders issued expressed the objects as above. Then the first step taken was to try and prevent reinforcements to Fort Sumter. With that view, orders were given to Colonel Gwynn, the most experienced Engineer I could find on the sudden emergency, and to Colonel Manigault, of the Ordnance Board, to examine and report if a place on Morris' Island could be selected to erect a battery, out of the reach of Fort Sumter, or protected from its guns. They reported such a point, and I immediately, with the limited means in my possession, ordered that one should be erected, in order to try and protect the Ship Channel, so as to prevent reinforcements. This was the object of the battery, then recommended by the most skillful men I could, in the confusion, procure. Orders were also issued to throw up merlons at Fort Moultrie, and other works, in order to try and protect, for the present, some of the guns that bear on the Ship Channel from being silenced from Sumter.

Colonel Gwynn, Engineer, and Colonel Manigault, Ordnance officer, again reported it a feasible measure, and every effort has been made to erect those works, and to endeavor to keep guns in position at Fort Moultrie to protect the channel, and, if possible, prevent the reinforcements. Our Commissioners at Washington telegraphed by all means to guard and protect the channel and entrance at all hazards. Castle Pinckney was kept with a view, if possible, to protect the immediate vicinity of Charleston, and everything in my power was used to put the guns in some sort of position for that purpose. Colonel Manigault reported a proper place to connect Sullivan's Island with the main land, by the erection of boats as temporary bridges, so as to provide for the safety of the troops at Fort Moultrie, if compelled, by superior force, to retire.

Fort Johnson was occupied merely because it was reported that there was public property there that required immediate protection, and in order to

prevent the garrison in Fort Sumter from all communication, for the present, with that point, as they were taking coal and so forth from it.

It was well known, and sadly felt, as you state, that our troops were raw and inexperienced; but, under all the circumstances, I had no alternative left but to do what has been done. And if we are to occupy no place, because our troops are raw and inexperienced, then we will have to abandon the State, for the same reason, if forces that are regular are ordered to invade it. We calculated that if we were weak, so were our enemies, to a certain extent. Their regular force is not strong enough to admit of immediate division or transfer. They would be compelled to call for volunteers, also, in the progress of events, and, with the feeling in the country, there would be great difficulty in this operation. The question was, not whether we could maintain our position in Charleston harbor, with the certainty of assistance and reinforcements being thrown in immediately, but whether, in the present peculiar state of the country, and with a weak garrison as to numbers, who are incapable of being divided, or any detachment being sent out from it to occupy any post their guns might drive us from—whether, under all these circumstances, we were capable of maintaining our position for the present, so as to *prevent reinforcements*, and to sustain the direct and urgent request from our Commissioners at Washington, hoping that every day might change events, so as to enable us to protect the State in the attitude she has assumed, of *immediate independence*. Colonel Pettigrew thinks if I had not occupied Castle Pinckney when I did, that it, too, in like manner, would have been destroyed, as Fort Moultrie, so far as the guns, and so forth, were concerned.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

8.—*Report of Walter Gwynn, Ed. B. White, J. H. Trapier, and Edward Manigault to Governor Pickens, in relation to Batteries to reduce Fort Sumter.*

[COPY.]

CHARLESTON, January 10, 1861.

To his Excellency, GOVERNOR PICKENS :

SIR: In obedience to the order from Head Quarters, issued yesterday, requiring us “to come together immediately, and consider and report the most feasible plan for operating upon Fort Sumter, so as to reduce that fortress by batteries, or other means in our possession,” we have the honor to submit the following:

We are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that—discarding all other methods of attack upon that fortress (whether by surprise, by open assault, or by stratagem), as uncertain in their results, and as, even if suc-

cessful, involving probably much sacrifice of life—our dependence and sole reliance must be upon batteries of heavy ordnance, at least until a deep impression had been made upon the garrison, in its *morale* as well as in its *physique*, by an incessant bombardment and cannonade of many hours' duration. When this impression shall have been made, and a demand for a surrender refused, we are of opinion that, with its battlements mutilated, its embrasures beaten in, and its garrison weakened by casualties and disheartened by surrounding circumstances, this strong fortress would fall, with comparative ease, before an assaulting party.

We, therefore, submit the following plan of attack :

1st. We recommend that the dismantled battery at Fort Moultrie be restored, and protected by merlons; in other words, make of it an embrasure battery.

2d. That a mortar battery of two (2) mortars be erected on Sullivan's Island, at a point west of Fort Moultrie, and as near Fort Sumter as possible.

3d. That a mortar battery of four (4) mortars be erected at Fort Johnston.

4th. That a mortar battery of two (2) mortars be erected at Cummings' Point; and also at this point a battery of three (3) 8-inch columbiads.

5th. That the implements and equipments and mountings for these batteries, be ordered forthwith.

It is to be regretted that we have not in our possession, at the present moment, a greater number of mortars. We fear that the eight—which are all that we have, and which we have posted as above—may be inadequate to the task imposed upon them, and we therefore urgently recommend the purchase of seven (7) more heavy 10-inch mortars.

Though not precisely entering as an element in the subject-matter of the plan of attack upon Fort Sumter, still, as germane to it, and as a measure of vital importance in a future project, should our plan for reducing that place fail, we take the liberty respectfully but earnestly to recommend the erection, forthwith, of a gun battery of heavy guns, at about 1,400 yards east from Fort Moultrie. This point completely commands the Maffit Channel; and supposing our failure at Fort Sumter, and further supposing Fort Moultrie rendered untenable, as the result of the cannonade from Fort Sumter, still, by blocking up all the other channels to this city except the Maffit Channel, and defending this as above recommended, the slow (but sure) process of starvation would yet put Fort Sumter in our possession.

We deem it our duty, in view of the fact that efforts are being made by the Government at Washington to reinforce their garrison at Fort Sumter—an event which, of course, would render the means of attack *now* at our command still more inadequate to the end in view—we venture still further

to recommend and urge upon your Excellency the importance of immediate preparation for attack with the means we now have.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WALTER GWYNN,
EDWARD B. WHITE,
J. H. TRAPIER,
Captain Engineers.
EDWARD MANIGAULT,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made reports On the Messages Nos. 3 and 4 of his Excellency the Governor, communicated in secret session; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to; also,

On the Adjutant and Inspector General's report to the Governor as to the condition of the forces in the field, and of the Militia of South Carolina; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the petition of John A. Wagener, Colonel of First Regiment of Artillery, S. C. V., praying that sums be granted to privates F. Fichn and John Klee, of the German Artillery, disabled at the battle of Port Royal; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Education, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled An Act to raise supplies for the year 1823; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report

On the report of the Committee from the Senate, on certain contingent accounts, and a resolution relative to the payment of the same; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report

On a Bill to suspend the operation of certain Statutes of Limitation within this State, and for other purposes; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. BUIST offered the following resolutions; which were considered immediately, and were referred to the Committee on the Military.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars be appropriated from the military contingent, which may at the present session be placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the immediate construction of an iron clad gunboat and ram for the Harbor of Charleston.

Resolved, That the construction of the said iron clad gunboat and ram, be intrusted to a board of three naval officers, who shall be appointed by his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. TRACY gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a resolution to suspend the 74th rule of this House, for one day.

Mr. CARTER asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of Dr. W. J. Ligon.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State.

The Bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the House proceeded to the consideration of resolutions in relation to procuring supplies for the army; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day at three-quarters past 12 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. W. G. DESAUSURE, the report and resolutions were ordered to *lie on the table*.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House proceeded to the consideration of the reports

On the report of the transient poor of Charleston and of Georgetown.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the Special Order was discharged, and the same were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association.

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER announced that Messrs. J. N. Lipscomb and W. L. T. Prince, are added to the Committee on Colored Population.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. LIDE,

Ordered, That after this day this House will take a recess from three o'clock, P. M., until seven o'clock, P. M.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to create an Executive Council, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, and the Bill having been amended in several particulars,

Mr. MULLINS moved that the further consideration of the Bill be indefinitely postponed, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 35; Nays, 36.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Bethea,
Bradley,
Byrd,
Carew,
Coffin,
Connor,
Cook,
Counts,
DeSaussure, John M.
Dozier,
Fort,
Fraser,
Gilmore,
Glover,
Hayne,
Henegan,
Hillhouse,

Messrs. Hoke,
Kennedy,
Kirk,
Maxwell,
Mullins,
Pope,
Prince,
Read,
Richardson,
Sarvis,
Stephens,
Stokes,
Sullivan,
Trenholm,
Vaught,
Whetstone,
Williams, John.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Black, Wm.
Black, Wm. C.
Boylston,
Buist,
Carter,
Chick,
Cochran,
Craig,
DeSaussure, W. G.
Duryea,
Farrow,
Jennings,
Johnson,
Jones,
Keller,

Messrs. Lide,
Lipscomb,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,
McCants,
Mobley,
Quattlebaum,
Ramsay,
Rawlinson,
Ryan,
Sheridan,
Thomson,
Tracy,
Wallace,
Whitner,
Williams, J. J.
Wilson,
Yeadon.

So the House refused to lay the Bill, as amended, on the table.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House was adjourned at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. T. E. Wannamaker.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following additional member appeared and took his seat:

From Laurens: Mr. J. H. Ware.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,
Resolutions in relation to the death of Chancellor Francis Hugh Ward-law; also,

The report of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Drs. Hill and Davis; also,

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petition of J. Steckley and T. H. Smith, asking to be refunded taxes illegally collected.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations; also,

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

On the account of Dr. R. E. Cleveland, for services rendered prisoners in jail, and for a *post mortem* examination; also,

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks,

On the petition of Darby Williams, to be paid the amount of a Jury ticket; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. COCHRAN presented the return of the trustees of the estate of Dr. John De La Howe, for the year 1861; also, the annual report of the same for November, 1861; which were referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE presented the report of the Trustees of the Roper Hospital; which was referred to the Medical Committee.

Mr. THOMSON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Union District, praying the appointment of a Magistrate; which was referred to the committee on Offices and Officers.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report,

On the petition of sundry Magistrates and Constables of Charleston District, praying interest on an amount due them by the State; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. PRINCE, from the same Committee, made a report,

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. T. J. Goodwyn, for medical services rendered prisoners in jail; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the account of A. J. Rugg, for public printing; also,

On the account of Gilbert & Darr, proprietors of the Sumter Watchman, for public printing; also,

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances of the Senate,
On the account of J. M. Brown, proprietor of the Darlington Southern, for public printing; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. TRACY, from the Committee on Incorporations, made a report

On the petition of the Town Council of Summerville, praying an extension of its powers; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries, made a report

On the petition of citizens of St. George's, Dorchester, praying the charter of a new road; also,

On the petition of sundry citizens of Williamsburg District, against fencing Lynch's Creek; also,

On the petition of citizens of Pickens District, praying the enactment of a law against distilling grain; also,

On the petition of citizens of Laurens and Newberry Districts, praying the opening of a public highway, and

A counter petition on the same subject; which were severally ordered for consideration.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report

On the contingent account of Lewis Jones, Sheriff of Edgefield District; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of Lewis Jones, Sheriff of Edgefield District.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to modify the third section of the Act of 1785, fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, the Committee on Offices and Officers was discharged from the further consideration of

A Bill to repeal the third section of an Act entitled "An Act for regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and the Bill was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports,

On so much of the Messages of his Excellency the Governor, at the extra and this session, as relates to the finances and measures to provide for the military defence of the State, and reported

A Bill to authorize the issue of stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars for the military defence of the State, and for

other purposes; which was read the first time and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.; also,

On the report of the Comptroller General, and reported

A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; which was read the first time, and was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

A Bill to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; which was read the first time and was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report,

On a Bill to provide for the recapture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State; also,

On resolutions as to appropriations for iron-clad gun-boat and ram; also,

On resolutions as to certain Companies of the Fourth Brigade, stationed near the city of Charleston; also,

On resolutions as to militia officers of Regiments going into encampments, and so forth; also,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to amend an Act creating a Military Establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House,

Mr. TRACY introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to, two-thirds of the representation present voting therefor.

Resolved, That the seventy-fourth rule of this House be suspended for one day, to wit: Friday the 13th instant.

Mr. BYRD introduced the following resolution; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That this House do adjourn this present session, on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., *sine die*.

Mr. FARROW introduced the following resolution; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to join this House, in a joint ballot for Chancellor to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. J. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, the account of Dr. S. Banister, for a *post mortem* examination.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, Jr., introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, and was not agreed to.

Resolved, That the documents accompanying Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (extra session) which were ordered to be printed in the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, be now printed in pamphlet form—four hundred copies for distribution among both branches of the General Assembly—one hundred copies to be placed at the disposal of the Executive.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is inexpedient at the present time to go into an election to fill the vacancy in the Chancery Bench, occasioned by the election of the Hon. B. F. Dunkin, Associate Justice, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to arrange and report to this House such arrangements of the Circuits, as will enable the present Chancellors to attend to the business of the Court.

Mr. FARROW offered the following amendment : To strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert the following : "That a message be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to unite with this House in a ballot for Chancellor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. B. F. Dunkin Associate Justice, to-morrow at 1 o'clock, P. M."

And the question being put, Will the House agree to the amendment ? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 39 ; Nays, 43.

The Yeas and Nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Messrs. Adams,
Aldrich,
Bates,
Bethea,
Blackwell,
Bradley,
Carter,
Chick,
Craig,
DeSaussure, John M.

Messrs. Dozier,
Elliott, Ralph E.
Farrow,
Fort,
Foster,
Fraser,
Gilmore,
Henegan,
Hoke,
Kirk,

Messrs. Lawton,
 Lide,
 Lipscomb,
 Macfarlan,
 Maxwell,
 Miller, J. C.
 Peake,
 Prince,
 Richardson,
 Sarvis,

Messrs. Stokes,
 Thomson,
 Vaught,
 Wallace,
 Ware,
 Whetstone,
 Whitner,
 Williams, John,
 Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Anderson,
 Black, Wm.
 Black, Wm. C.
 Boylston,
 Byrd,
 Carew,
 Cochran,
 Coffin,
 Connor,
 Cook,
 Counts,
 Cuninghame,
 Duryea,
 Frederick,
 Gibbes,
 Glover,
 Hayne,
 Hillhouse,
 Jennings,
 Johnson,
 Keller,

Messrs. Kennedy,
 Lucas, Simons, Jr.
 McCants,
 Mobley,
 Mullins,
 Perry,
 Pope,
 Quattlebaum,
 Ramsay,
 Rawlinson,
 Read,
 Rhett,
 Ryan,
 Sheridan,
 Stephens,
 Sullivan,
 Timmons,
 Tracy,
 Trenholm,
 Williams, J. J.
 Yeadon.

So the House refused to agree to the amendment.

The resolution was then agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate returned to this House,

A Bill to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debts, and to other purposes.

The Bill was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill to create an Executive Council; which had been adjourned until 1 o'clock this day.

Mr. MULLINS moved to lay the Bill, with the amendments, on the table.

And the question being put, Will the House agree to the motion? it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas, 51; Nays, 29.

- The Yeas and Nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,	Messrs. Hoke,
Bethea,	Jones,
Black, Wm.	Kennedy,
Black, Wm. C.	Lawton,
Blackwell,	Lide,
Bradley,	Maxwell,
Byrd,	McCants,
Carew,	Miller, J. C.
Chick,	Mullins,
Connor,	Perry,
Cook,	Pope,
Counts,	Prince,
DeSaussure, John M.	Quattlebaum,
Dozier,	Read,
Fort,	Richardson,
Fraser,	Sarvis,
Frederick,	Sheridan,
Gilmore,	Stephens,
Glover,	Stokes,
Hayne,	Sullivan,
Henegan,	Timmons,
Hillhouse,	Trenholm,

Messrs. Vaught,
Whetstone,
Whitner,

Messrs. Williams, John,
Williams, J. J.
Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Boylston,
Buist,
Cochran,
Coffin,
Craig,
Cunningham,
DeSaussure, Wilmot G.
Duryea,
Farrow,
Foster,
Gibbes,
Jennings,

Messrs. Keller,
Kirk,
Lipscomb,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,
Mobley,
Peake,
Ramsay,
Rawlinson,
Ryan,
Thomson,
Tracy,
Wallace,
Yeadon.

So the Bill was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a Special Secretary, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum ; and to allow a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars for the past year to the person who performed the duties of Special Secretary for that period.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of the Senate,

On the petition of McCarter & Dawson, for extension of time on their contract for re-publication of the South Carolina Law and Equity Reports, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petition of Rev. A. W. Leland, praying to be refunded a tax illegally collected, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message (at the extra session) as relates to changing the system of taxation, was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the petition of McCarter & Dawson, for extension of time on their contract for republication of certain Law and Equity Reports, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

RECESS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House resumed the consideration of

A Bill to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the debate was adjourned for fifteen minutes.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That this House has heard, with the deepest emotion, that a terrible conflagration is now raging in the city of Charleston—

That we feel for our suffering friends and fellow-citizens the most profound sympathy ; that, under such circumstances, it is impossible to perform the duties of legislation ; and that, when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Senate sent to this House, the following resolution ; which was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate :

Whereas, the members of this House have heard, with feelings of deep emotions, of the severe conflagration which has lately raged in the cherished metropolis of this State.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to act jointly with a like Committee of the House, to inquire and report if there is necessity for provision for immediate relief by the State.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House : Messrs. Aldrich, Trenholm and Mullins.

On motion of Mr. W. G. DESAUSURE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Johnson, on account of important business connected with the military in Charleston.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately :

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested—if in his opinion consistent with the public good—to send down to Charleston such portions of the troops now encamped near Columbia as can be got ready as soon as possible; and that a joint Committee, consisting of two members of each branch of this Assembly, be appointed to visit Charleston and confer with the authorities there as to the best mode by which this Assembly may aid the victims of the conflagration now raging, and to report to this Legislature, as soon as possible, such measures of relief as may be deemed most advisable.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House was adjourned at five minutes past 8 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. J. M. Pringle.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Message No. 5 was received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by his Private Secretary, F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq.

MESSAGE NO. 5.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

A great calamity has befallen our State, in the destruction of an extensive and wealthy portion of Charleston by a disastrous fire, and I take this earliest opportunity to call your immediate attention to the relief, for the present, of the poor and destitute who may be sufferers. The fire broke out in a work-shop near Hasel street, and swept, with terrific fury—night before last, during a storm of wind—from between Hasel and East Bay direct through the centre of the city towards the west and south-west, across Market, Meeting, and Broad streets, to near Savage street. It is to be hoped that it may not be as extensive as was at first supposed, but it is bad enough.

In the commencement of this great struggle with our malignant and bitter enemies, the cities of the South have acted a noble and patriotic part. They were the first to move, and notwithstanding the loss of their trade, commerce and wealth, they never, for a moment, hesitated to stand by their country's honor, and pledge their existence for their country's independence. Amongst them, our own city, consecrated and hallowed in the recollections of the past by all that is dear and glorious in South Carolina, has stood first among the foremost in patriotic and heroic bearing. The laborer, the mechanic, the artisan, the merchant, the professional man, the clergy, the rich and the poor, have all struggled together as a band of brothers, and no city upon the face of the earth, in any fierce and dangerous contest, has ever presented a more cordial, devoted, and united population than Charleston has done. She was the first to move, the first to suffer, and the first to triumph. Her citizen soldiers, with one voice, at the very first tap of the drum, marched to dangers that were new, and to a conflict that was untried. It was in her harbor, from Fort Moultrie, in 1776, that our State cannon announced to the world, even before the old Union was formed, our separate independence, and it was in her harbor, again, that the Phoenix of a new Union rose from the burning ashes of the old.

Under such circumstances, I trust that every son of South Carolina will sympathize with her in this deep calamity, and feel it to be his pleasure, as it is his duty, to step forward to aid and comfort the poor and the afflicted who may feel the desolating effects of this terrible blow. Your wisdom will suggest the means of assistance that may be within your proper and legitimate power. Being cut off, as they are, by blockade, and the profits of daily business and occupation being suspended by the war that is now raging at their very gates, they present a case for your action entirely out of the usual and customary state of things in days of peace. I have sent a regiment of soldiers, from the camp near this place, to give assistance. I have also ordered the Commissary General to give out such rations or supplies of food as may be necessary to prevent want for the present, and I will cordially co-operate in any measure you may deem just and proper.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the Message was referred to the Special Joint Committee on the subject matter.

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution in relation to the petitions of F. D. Richardson and Thomas B. Clarkson, for himself and for the estate of William Clarkson, deceased, praying to be refunded taxes illegally collected; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (at the extra session,) as refers to expenditures for the volunteers in Virginia, &c.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CUNINGHAM asked leave to present to the House the following communication; which,

On motion of Mr. CUNINGHAM, was ordered to be printed in the Journal of this day's proceedings:

CONGAREE HOUSE, December 12, 1861.

SIR: I take the liberty to request, as a citizen, and one of your constituents, that you will present to the House of Representatives, this morning, the enclosed communication to that Honorable body, that I may have the opportunity of having justice done me in that part of the history of the times of which the documents accompanying the Message of the Governor, and spread on the Journals of the House, will form a conspicuous portion.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SIMONS.

To Col. JNO. CUNINGHAM,

Chairman Military Committee House of Representatives.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12, 1861.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: It was with infinite surprise that I learned yesterday, on reading the documents accompanying one of the Messages of his Excellency the Governor to the House of Representatives, that the order in which the papers were presented was so arranged that his directions to me to take command of the posts in the harbor of Charleston, in January last, were put before my report to him of January 1, 1861, on the harbor defences. That report was sent to the Governor late in the evening of January 1, 1861, and his orders to me to take command of the harbor were neither written nor delivered until the morning of January 2, 1861.

The orders to General Schnierle (Doc. No. 3.) were prepared by the Governor late on the night of January 1. He did not know until the next morning, that General Schnierle was too ill to accept the command. Upon his being so informed, he sent for me, and directed me to take the place of General Schnierle. At this interview, which was at the Mills House in Charleston, on January 2, 1861, my Aid, Capt. J. J. Pringle Alston, being

present, Governor Pickens read to me his reply (numbered in the Docs. 7) to my report, which he had received the night before. He then directed me to take command of the forts. The particulars of this interview I have made public in a pamphlet, printed in July last.

The order in which the Documents are transmitted to the House by the Governor, inverts the order of the facts as they occurred; so that it appears from this order of the Documents now spread on the Journal, that I was first placed in command, and then made a report on the harbor defences. This is an inversion of the time, and the fact is, that the Governor did not assign me to the command of the forts until the next day after he had in his possession my report, and had actually prepared and read to me, in the presence of Capt. Alston, his reply to it.

It is necessary to make this statement, in order that these events, which the Governor has deemed so important as to design them for public and notorious record, should be correctly and chronologically recorded, and which are not correctly set forth in the Documents, according to the time of their occurrence.

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the order in which they have been transmitted to the House would be, that my report, and the Governor's condemnation of it, were subsequent to my having taken command under his orders. This conclusion would be strengthened by the pregnant fact that his endorsement on the report of Generals Jones and Drayton is dated January 3, 1861. And yet the fact is, as I have stated, that the Governor was in full possession of my report, and had prepared, and already read to me his reply to it, when he gave me the command of the forts. And in spite of his difference of opinion, and of his readiness to use such unmeasured terms of reproach, as contained in his subsequent endorsement, he yet thought fit to confide to me this most important command—a command which involved the entire defences of the harbor of Charleston, and placed me next in military authority to himself.

I have too much respect for the House, and for myself, in this paper to scrutinize, question, or impeach the reasons or motives which led to the order of dates and facts, which the Governor has adopted in transmitting these documents to the House. I am gratuitously dragged before the Legislature. I confess, unqualifiedly, that I had the temerity to express an honest conviction, in a time of great excitement, although not in accordance with the opinion of the Chief Magistrate. I will ever claim and exercise, as a freeman of this commonwealth, the privilege of forming my own conclusions, according to my own convictions of reason and honor, irrespective of the favors or frowns of official power, however exalted.

I am, and have a right to be, however, concerned, that any history with which my name, character or conduct shall be connected, shall be so

plain, clear and distinct, that no false or erroneous impressions may arise, either from want of perspicuity or any inversion of dates or facts, whether accidental, negligent or designed.

There is another point on which I desire to put myself clear on the record. My report on the harbor defences was referred, by the Governor, late on the night of its date, to Gen. James Jones and Gen. T. F. Drayton, of the Board of Ordnance. They returned to him a report concurring with me in my military positions, and the conclusions deduced therefrom, but leaving to his discretion the question of appointing a council of war.

In a day or two after these gentlemen had returned their report, one of them showed me the copy of it, taken in his letter book. I did not then see, nor ever have seen, the original, nor did I know, at that time, that the Governor had made any endorsement on the report at all.

In the course of last summer, however, I had a correspondence with the Governor, since printed in a pamphlet, in which I had occasion to refer to this report, and set it out, according to its purport, from my recollections of it, as I had seen it in the above mentioned letter book. The Governor admitted that I had set it out in substance. He said, in one letter, in the course of our correspondence, that he had endorsed on my report words to the following effect:* That he would agree to no council of war that would drive him to any such conclusions. In a subsequent letter, he said he believed he had made that endorsement on the report of Generals Jones and Drayton, and not on my report.† It is true, that in this part of the correspondence he authorized me to procure a copy of the report of the Board from the office of the Adjutant General. This certainly

* Extract from letter of Governor Pickens to General Simons, July 11, 1861, Pamphlet, page 23:

"On the 3d January last, I endorsed on the back of your demand for a 'Council of War,' that I would agree to no 'Council of War' that would drive me to any such conclusions."

† General Simons to Governor Pickens, July 15, 1861—Extract, Pam., p. 27:

"You say that about the 29th December, I made a regular 'Military Protest' against everything you had done, or were prepared to do, and demanded a Council of War; that on the 3d day of January last, you endorsed on the back of my demand for a Council of War, that you would agree to no Council of War that would drive you to any such conclusions."

Governor Pickens to General Simons, July 17, 1861 (Pamphlet, p. 31):

"I recollect 'the Report' you mention of General Jones and Colonel Drayton, and perhaps, upon reflection, my endorsement was made upon that, rather than upon your 'Report'; but, in either case, the substance is the same. Very probably the words you quote as my endorsement, were not exactly as they are on the original document, but it is nearly the same, as well as I recollect."

would have given me his endorsement in full, but as he admitted that I had correctly recited the contents of the report, and as I presumed, of course, that he had *fully* stated the sense and substance of his endorsement thereon, I considered it quite unnecessary to procure a copy from the Adjutant General, and I repeat, that I have never seen either the report or the endorsement in the original. I believed that what he had written to me in our correspondence as his endorsement was all he had written on the report, for although he made reference to this endorsement in two of his letters to me, he did not even so much as hint, in the remotest degree, that his endorsement contained anything more than the substance of what I have above recited. Resting on this belief, founded on both his letters, I took no care to resort to the original, nor did I think it becoming in me, after his statements, to verify it by comparison with the record.

You can judge, then, of my surprise, when I read, on the 11th instant, from the Speaker's desk, the paper (Doc. No. 6) which gave me my first knowledge of the whole endorsement, and showed that, although he had given me as much of his endorsement as exhibited his disapproval of the reports, he had not set forth the epithets he had selected for its expression.

It would ill become me, in this paper, to criticise or reply to the phraseology in which the Governor has thus chosen to indulge. I refer to these words: "and thus break down the spirit of our people, and cover our cause with imbecility and probable ruin."

That, as the Commander-in-Chief and my superior officer, he was entitled to reject my opinion, and act on his own, I do not hesitate to admit; but that in the exercise, and under the sanction and panoply, of his high official station, he should, besides, resort to such reflections as those which I have recited, upon myself and others, his equals in all but temporary authority, I venture to say, is heretofore without approved example in any official or social relation.

I do not propose to say anything in defence of those reports. I am satisfied with them—their wisdom, their patriotism, and military expediency—and I am willing that they shall stand the test of history. I am, moreover, satisfied with the character, intelligence, and patriotism of the distinguished gentlemen who concurred with me; nor do I invoke any aid from the Legislature to redress the injustice which has been done me. The laws of refined and elevated society confer upon its members those sanctions for their observance which no legal tribunals can ever enforce or take away. I only desire, by this statement, that my share of this history shall be rescued from all uncertainties and injurious imputations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with perfect respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES SIMONS.

The SPEAKER (the seventy-fourth rule having been suspended for this day) called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers, of a public and private nature.

Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE presented the memorial of W. H. Swinton, administrator of John M. Righton, to be paid a balance of salary; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. HILLHOUSE presented the petition of a citizen of Greenville, praying to be refunded a double tax; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CAREW presented the account of the Charleston Mercury, for public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of sundry citizens of Chester District, asking the change of the location and name of a certain election precinct in said District; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FRASER presented the petition of Richard Williams and wife, and others, praying compensation for land escheated and granted by the State; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GIBBES presented the accounts of P. B. Glass & Co., for stationery furnished the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TRACY presented the petition of L. W. McCants, Sheriff of Colleton District, praying payment of *nulla bona* costs on certain tax executions; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FARROW presented the accounts of A. S. Douglas, for public printing; which were referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The account of L. M. Gentry, Sheriff of Spartanburg District, for payment of costs on *nulla bona* returns on sundry tax executions; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DOZIER presented the petition of the Town Council of Georgetown, for the privilege of issuing bills below one dollar, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House resumed the debate on a resolution, introduced by Mr. DURYEA, in relation to sending assistance to Charleston, and the appointment of a Joint Committee on the same matter.

Mr. DURYEA asked and obtained leave to withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER called for Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On the petition of Dr. J. D. Magill, asking to be refunded a double tax illegally paid; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of

The accounts of Lee & Wilson, and

The account of Davis & Crews.

Mr. COCHRAN asked and obtained leave to withdraw the several accounts from the files of the House,

Mr. FARROW, from the Committee on Incorporations, made a report

On the memorial of certain Building and Loan Associations, praying the privilege of suspending the call for monthly instalments; also,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. WALLACE, from the same Committee, made a report

On the petition of Orange Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Free Masons, praying for incorporation; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. FRASER, from the same Committee, made a report

On a Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Education, made a report

On the report of the Trustees of the Estate of Dr. John DeLa Howe, for 1861; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Colored Population, made a report

On the petitions of William Jackson and Lucy Andrews, free persons of color, praying to go into slavery; also,

On a Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews to select her owner and go into slavery; which was considered immediately, and ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. READ, from the same Committee, reported

A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews and William Jackson, free persons of color, to select their owners and go into slavery; which was read the first time, and ordered for consideration to-morrow.

SECRET SESSION.

The House resolved itself into secret session.

The doors were opened at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. QUATTLEBAUM introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Whereas, Inasmuch as Major Emmet Seibels, a resident of Edgefield District, has, from an early period in our political struggle, been engaged in the war on the Potomac, Virginia, and has, in consequence of said engagement, failed in due time to make his tax return for the year com-

mencing 1st October, 1860, and consequently has been double taxed in said District, therefore,

Resolved, That the said double tax be refunded to the said Emmet Seibels by this General Assembly.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Military :

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to apply to the cost of re-enlisting and recruiting the regular forces of the State, raised under an Act to create a Military Establishment for the State, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars authorized to be appropriated to these objects at the extra session; and that the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars be supplied out of any funds appropriated at the present session for the Military Defence of the State.

Mr. KENNEDY introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture :

Whereas, There is every prospect of the continuance of the existing war between the United States and the Confederate States of America, and that the blockade of our ports, which cuts off communication by sea with the rest of the world, is to be kept up, and, consequently, that the States of this Confederacy must depend entirely upon themselves for the means necessary for the maintenance of our armies in the field, as well as the support of our people at home; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Legislature, and they do hereby earnestly recommend to the planters of this State, that they greatly curtail, if they do not entirely suspend, the cultivation of cotton for the forthcoming year, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that they put every available portion of their lands in grain of some description.

Resolved, That this course, in our judgment, is the interest and policy of all the Cotton States, and that we heartily concur in the views of the Mississippi Legislature on this subject.

Mr. CAREW introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to unite with this House in a joint ballot for President and four Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to authorize the issue of Stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, for the military defence of the State, and for other purposes; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad; which was read the third time.

Mr. ANDERSON moved that the Bill be indefinitely postponed; and the question being put, Will the House agree to the motion? it passed in the affirmative.

Messrs. Sullivan and J. M. DeSaussure were appointed tellers.

Yeas, 38; Nays, 31.

So the Bill was indefinitely postponed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 13, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate proposes to your House to unite with the Senate in a joint ballot for President and four Directors of the Bank of the State, to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. MULLINS,

Ordered, That a message of concurrence be sent to the Senate.

The House resumed the consideration of

A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D., 1861; which was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave notice that, on the third reading of the Bill, he would offer certain amendments thereto.

The House resumed the debate

On a Bill to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the debate was adjourned until 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Special Committee to whom had been referred

A resolution in relation to rendering assistance to the sufferers of Charleston by the late fire, made a report; which was considered immediately; was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Harper, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Suber, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the House was adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The following message from the Senate was taken up for consideration:

IN THE SENATE, December 9, 1861.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend certain resolutions of thanks to the defenders of Forts Walker and Beauregard,

in the conflict on the 7th ultimo, by striking out the second and third resolutions.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. GLOVER,

Ordered, That a message, granting leave so to amend, be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sent to this House, for concurrence, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of the Senate,

On the reports of the Solicitors of the Northern, Middle, Western, Southern and Eastern Circuits; which was referred to the Committee on Offices and Officers; also,

The report of the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements,

On the petition of Dr. A. B. Crook, in relation to whiskey and grain; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the report of the Committee on the Military,

On a resolution in relation to a change of uniform for militia officers; also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to employ a Special Secretary, and to pay for past services.

The Senate returned to this House,

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the city of Charleston, and for other purposes; also,

An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debt, and to other purposes; which were severally committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to encourage the manufacture of Salt within this State; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures; also,

A Bill to constitute the First Regiment of Charleston Reserves a part of the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, South Carolina Militia; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. W. G. DESAUSSURE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to indemnifying the Bank of the State for its advances; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate, on the account of Dr. R. C. Cleveland; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, from the same Committee, made a report

On the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, of the Senate, On the petition of Darling Williams, to be paid the amount of a Jury ticket lost; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On a resolution to apply fifteen thousand dollars to re-enlisting and recruiting the State forces; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next; also,

Submitted the following communication:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HEADQUARTERS,
December 18th, 1861.

To Colonel Cunningham, Chairman, &c., &c. :

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find copy of an order, intended to have been sent in to the House with the Governor's Message of Tuesday last, but left out by mistake. Will you please have it inserted where it properly belongs, that is, immediately preceding the report of Messrs. Gwynn, Trapier and White?

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Private Secretary.

[COPY.]

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
January 9th, 1861.

To Colonel Gwynn, Colonel White, and Col. Trapier, Engineers:

You are ordered to come together, immediately, and consider and report the most favorable plan for operating upon Fort Sumter, so as to reduce that fortress, by batteries or other means in our possession; and for this consultation you are authorized to have with you Colonel Manigault, the State Ordnance Officer.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. FARROW, from the Committee on Incorporations, made a report

On sundry petitions for the incorporation of certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted, and reported

A Bill to incorporate certain Religious and Charitable Societies, and Societies for the advancement of Education, and to renew the charters of others heretofore granted ; which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading, and the report for consideration, on Monday next ; also,

On sundry petitions for the incorporation of certain Societies, Associations and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others, and reported

A Bill to incorporate certain Societies, Associations and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others ; which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading, and the report for consideration, on Monday next.

Mr. KELLER, from the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, made a report

On the report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum ; which was ordered for consideration on Monday next.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report

On the report of the Comptroller General on the Contingent Accounts of the Upper Division ; which was considered immediately, and it was

Ordered, That the said report be made the Special Order of the day for Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ; that it then be submitted without reading ; and that, in the meantime, it lie upon the Clerk's table for the inspection of members.

Mr. WILSON offered the following resolution, which was agreed to :

Resolved, That the printer be required to print, with the permanent work of this session, a resolution passed at the last session, relative to Magistrates holding inquests.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

The Bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice, that on Monday next he will ask leave to suspend the 74th rule of this House.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice, that on Monday next he will ask leave to introduce

A Bill to exempt from taxation certain property in the city of Charleston, lately destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.

Mr. YEADON introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, and were agreed to :

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of legislation to aid in rebuilding the City of Charleston, with leave to report by Bill, and that the Committee have leave to sit during the sitting of the House.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, to inquire into the expediency of legislation to enable the Insurance Companies of Charleston to restore their capitals, so far as they may have been diminished by the late conflagration in that city, with leave to report by Bill; and, also, as to the expediency of chartering new Insurance Companies in other sections of the State, with leave to report by Bill.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the House reconsidered the order postponing indefinitely

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad.

The Bill was taken up for consideration, and,

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the debate was adjourned until half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., this day.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Foster, on account of military engagements in Virginia.

The Senate returned to this House

A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

Also, a Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for President and four Directors for the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA,

Ordered, That the order that this House will take a recess from three o'clock until seven o'clock, P. M., be suspended for this day, and that when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861, was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave notice that on the third reading of the Bill he would offer certain amendments thereto.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 14, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate has adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, "That a Committee of two be appointed by the Senate to confer with a similar Committee, to be appointed by the House, for the purpose of recommending a day for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the present session."

Under the above resolution Messrs. Moses and DeLoach have been appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. READ,

Ordered, That a message of concurrence be sent to the Senate

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House :

Messrs. Read and Trénholm.

The Senate returned to this House

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad ; which was committed to the Committee on En-grossed Acts.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass ; that the title thereof be changed ; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate, and,

On motion of Mr. SULLIVAN,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, granting leave so to amend.

IN THE SENATE, December 14, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully asks leave of your House to amend the report of the Medical Committee of the House on the account of Dr. J. O. Hagood, by striking out all after the word "paid," and substituting the following : "Fifty dollars, the amount of his account;" so that the report will read : "That he be paid fifty dollars, the amount of his account."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The House resumed the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate :

A Bill to enable Volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage; also,

A Bill to repeal certain Acts providing for a Code of the Statute Law of South Carolina; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes."

The following reports were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

The reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith; also,

On the account of G. A. Fink; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel; also,

On the account of Hayden & Whilden; also,

On the account of R. S. Desportes, Administrator; also,

On the accounts of E. R. Stokes.

The following report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate :

The report of the Committee on Military and Pensions, of the Senate, on the petition of Martha McGraw, for arrearages of pension.

The following reports were agreed to :

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of James M. Hutto; also,

The reports of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Ferries,

On the petition of Matthew Martin; also,

On the petition and counter petition of citizens of Orange Parish, in relation to the opening of a new road.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the debate on

A Bill to amend the 28th section of the Act of the Legislature, passed December 18th, A. D. 1840, entitled "An Act to ascertain and define the powers, duties, and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners, and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and regulation of their respective offices," was adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M., on Monday next.

Mr. LOWRY, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for President and four Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, reported

That C. M. Furman had received a majority of the ballots cast for President, and that Messrs. P. C. Gaillard, E. W. Marshall, H. E. Dotterer, and C. J. Colcock, had received a majority of the votes cast for Directors.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Mr. C. M. Furman is duly elected President, and that Messrs. P. C. Gaillard, E. W. Marshall, H. E. Dotterer, and C. J. Colcock, are duly elected Directors, of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Joint Committee,

On resolutions in relation to the relief of sufferers by the late fire in Charleston; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the Joint Committee was discharged from the further consideration of Message No. 5, of his Excellency the Governor, and the same was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. MACFARLAN, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Prince, on account of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House was adjourned at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of the Lancaster Ledger; also,

The report of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. J. O. Hagood, for attendance on prisoners in jail; also,

Resolutions complimentary to the German Battalion of Artillery, in defence of Fort Walker.

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate,

On the account of P. B. Glass, for stationery furnished the Senate; also,

The report of the same Committee,

On the account of the Southern Confederation, for public printing; which were severally referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The Report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

On Message No. 2, of His Excellency the Governor; which was referred to the Medical Committee; also,

The report of the Committee on Military and Pensions,

On the report of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The Senate returned to the House,

An Act to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad; which was committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. CRAIG presented the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens and Newberry Districts, praying Legislative action to prevent extortion in the sales of necessary articles of consumption; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees,

On motion of Mr. McCANTS, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Jacob Schutlin & Co., for violation of contract by Commissioner of the New State House.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE asked and obtained leave to withdraw the account from the files of the House.

Mr. LIPSCOMB, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report

On resolutions urging the planters of this State to curtail or suspend the cultivation of cotton during the ensuing year; also,

On the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, of the Senate,

On the petition of Dr. A. B. Crook, in relation to whiskey and grain; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. YEADON, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to encourage the manufacture of salt within the State; which was considered immediately and was agreed to.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On resolutions to inquire into the expediency of Legislative aid in rebuilding the City of Charleston; also,

In relation to insurance companies, and reported

A Bill for rebuilding the City of Charleston; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Trenholm Insurance Company; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston; which were severally read the first time and were made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.; also,

On the petition of W. H. Swinton, Administrator of John M. Righton, to be paid a balance of salary; also,

On the petition of the Town Council of Georgetown, for the privilege of issuing bills below one dollar; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. TRACY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. READ, from the Special Joint Committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to fixing a day for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly, made a report, which was considered immediately.

Mr. W. C. BLACK moved that the report be ordered for consideration to-morrow.

And the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative.

Messrs. Duryea and Perry were appointed tellers.

Yeas, 30 ; Nays, 36.

So the House refused to agree to the motion.

The question being put, Will the House agree to the report? it passed in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Yeas, 44 ; Nays, 29.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Messrs. Adams,
Bethea,
Black, Wm.
Brookinton,
Buist,
Byrd,
Carter,
Chick,
Connor,
Counts,
Craig,
Dozier,
Gibbes,
Glover,
Hoke,
Jennings,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Kirk,
Lowry,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Miller, J. C.

Messrs. Mobley,
O'Connor,
Quattlebaum,
Rawlinson,
Read,
Rhett,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sarvis,
Sheridan,
Stokes,
Sullivan,
Tracy,
Trenholm
Vaught,
Venning,
Wallace,
Ware,
Whaley,
Whitner,
Williams, John,
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Black, William C.

Messrs. Boylston,
Bradley,
Cochran,
Cook,

Messrs. DeSaussure, John M.
 DeSaussure, W. G.
 Duryea,
 Elliott, Ralph E.
 Farrow,
 Fort,
 Gilmore,
 Hayne,
 Henegan,
 Jones,

Messrs. Lide,
 Lipscomb,
 Macfarlan,
 Maxwell,
 McCants,
 Perry,
 Pope,
 Stephens,
 Thomson,
 Timmons.

So the report was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Message No. 6 was then received from his Excellency the Governor, and was read by F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq., his Special Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 6.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 December 16th, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit a communication from his Excellency Governor Brown, of Georgia. It shows that the Legislature of our sister State has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers in Charleston by the recent fire. The gratitude and thanks of the State are due for this noble act of munificence on the part of our sister State. Our people will feel it deeply, and it will add another link to the bright chain which binds the two States together in one common destiny. Such acts belong only to a manly and brave people.

I here take occasion to say, that on the tenth day of last January, the day after the *Star of the West* was fired into from our batteries, there was not a place in all Georgia, that was near to the telegraph, but what sent to me its offers, by hundreds, for an immediate march to Charleston. It touched my heart deeply, for I felt that the haughty spirit of a free and heroic people had filled, as with electric fluid, her whole air, from the snowy crest of her rugged mountains, even to the orange groves that bloom over her sunny plains, stretching to the far southern border. I felt that we were safe, and that we must be free, for in every Georgian's heart I felt a brother's beat, and in every Georgian's hand there was the grasp of the gleaming blade for a brother's wrongs.

In the early history of our colonies, when Georgia was weak, we sent our troops to act with the illustrious Oglethorpe in defending his country from

the Spaniards on one side, and to drive back the savages on the other. Some of our men accompanied him even in his expedition against Saint Augustine. And in our first war for independence we sent a regiment to the siege of Savannah, which was nearly annihilated in the attack. And after Augusta had been in possession of our enemies for near three years, we sent an efficient force to the siege, which aided in reducing that city to our possession. We also sent a force to join her commanders over Savannah River, above Petersburg, and the joint forces fought together the celebrated battle of Kettle Creek, which rescued that portion of Georgia from the Tories. So, too, her commanders and forces were with ours in the upper country, more or less, throughout the Revolution. Georgia was the first State, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that demanded an amendment to that instrument, limiting the power of the Central Government by preventing a State from being sued. In eighteen hundred and twenty-four she gave us the first real practical lesson in State rights, and, under her able and patriotic statesmen of that day, defied the assuming power of the Federal Government. She, on that occasion, through her intrepid Troupe, announced the memorable words: "The argument is exhausted, and we will stand to our arms."

And in the late bloody battles of Virginia, no troops have shown more daring courage in every position than have the Georgians. Whether in the remote mountain gorges of Western Virginia, or on the banks of the Potomac, her sons have fought everywhere with a recklessness and brave soldiery that has never been surpassed by any people. She suffered more terrible losses on the plains of Manassas than any other State. Nearly two of her gallant regiments were literally cut to pieces, and although her immortal Bartow fell at their head, yet it was with the flag of his country as his winding sheet, and the shout of defiance and victory as the last note that touched the warrior's ear as he sank into the tomb of his glory.

Under all these circumstances, it is peculiarly grateful to us to receive this new evidence of her cordial sympathy with us. We are one and the same people—in climate, soil and productions—in all the great interests and duties of life we are one and the same, and, under the blessings of Providence, I trust that no events will occur to separate us through all time to come.

F. W. PICKENS.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations, and the Message was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. WHALEY introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That a Commission, to consist of five planters, be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the character and value of property which has been, or may be, destroyed by the enemy, or by order of State or Confederate authority, or by the voluntary action of owners, to prevent its falling into the enemy's possession during the existing war; and to report to the Legislature at the next session thereof.

Message No. 7 of his Excellency the Governor, was then received, and was read by F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq., his Special Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 7.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
December 16, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received the accompanying communication from his Excellency the Governor of Tennessee, with a request to lay it before you:

There is no doubt that there would be great propriety in recommending our people to plant as largely of grain as possible in the coming year, but I doubt very much the wisdom or policy of any Government ever interfering, with positive authority, to direct the labor of the people. Common sense and common interest are, as a general rule, the best guides to all agricultural labors. We are at a great turning point in our history, and it is an obvious necessity that the people of the Confederate States, in their present separate independence, must enlarge their cultivation and production of wool, wheat, Indian corn, and the grasses. They would thus not only add to our resources, but greatly beautify and improve our country.

The public mind has, in some degree, over-estimated the essential importance of our cotton to England and France, in supposing that, if deprived of it, they would be forced to interfere in this contest with our enemies. They will be governed solely by their interests, and great, undoubtedly, as their manufacturing and commercial embarrassment would be from being cut off from our cotton, yet they will calculate if they will lose more from that than they would from a war with the United States, which might place their rich and immense commerce at the mercy of Northern privateers, under the guide of a lawless and abandoned Government.

Another consideration is also forcing itself upon the English mind, and that is, the hope that, even if their manufacturers of cotton, and those dependent upon its trade, should be involved in present embarrassment and

probable ruin, yet it may result in forcing up new sources of supply for the raw material from their own dominions in the East, and finally relieving them from such absolute dependence upon us hereafter. This may prove delusive, but at present it has its weight in preventing their Government from taking any decided steps to open our ports, which might lead to a war that would place their commerce at the mercy of privateers from every disaffected nation. Nations seldom pursue any policy, except such as mere interest dictates. The progressive power and rather leveling principles of the United States have, for the last twenty-five years, seriously disturbed the apprehension, and interfered with the views, of England and France as to this Continent, and they will both be disposed now not to interfere in any positive manner, as to opening our ports and trade, until both parties and sections are so far exhausted in their finances and resources as to enable them, when they do interfere, to be felt as *quasi* Protectorates.

Under these circumstances, it might be very important to us, if peace should be concluded, or trade freely opened, that we should hold a large supply of cotton on hand, so as to secure the continued monopoly of the market in Europe, and, by having a large supply, to break down immediately any new sources of supply that may have been forced up from other countries under the artificial stimulus given to its production by blockade and war measures.

F. W. PICKENS

[COPY.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

TO TAKE STEPS TO OPEN THE PORTS OF THE SOUTH TO THE COMMERCE
OF THE WORLD.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That as the sense of this Legislature, the following propositions are submitted for the consideration of the planters of the South, and all others whom it may concern :

First, That the present cotton crop of the Southern States is, to at least two of the leading powers of Europe, a national necessity.

Second, That, as under present circumstances, it seems improbable that this crop can be disposed of, the planting of another will place two crops on hand for sale at once.

Third, That the purchase of these two crops by the European powers, above referred to, will give them a supply for two years, so that at any time, when about to purchase the third crop, and having one year's stock to run upon, and the planter being unable to hold his third crop until they are compelled to buy, they will have it in their power to dictate the price and terms of sale.

Fourth, That on the other hand, the European powers, before mentioned, having exhausted their present supply, and another crop not being raised when those powers come into the market to buy, as they *must* and *will*, if we adopt this policy, the planters holding the great staple, which is a necessity to them, they will not only be compelled to buy, but also to pay a remunerative price.

Fifth, The armies of the South cannot subsist on cotton, but must have bread and meat, and while the interest of the cotton planter calls to him to plant no more cotton than will supply the home consumption, patriotism imperatively demands that his whole force should be turned into channels in which he can contribute to the wants and wastes of a war of which none can predict the end.

Sixth, That the vital interests herein involved may be submitted to the enlightened judgment of the South, the Governor of this State is requested to forward, forthwith, a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States, who is herein requested to submit them to Congress, and also the several Governors of the Confederate States, who are herein requested to submit them to their respective Legislatures when convened.

(Signed) EDWIN A. KEEBLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) EDWARD S. CHEATHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

(Adopted November 30th, 1861.)

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, the Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY,

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association, was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to:

Resolved, That General N. G. Evans, now on a visit to the Capital of the State, be invited to a seat on the floor of this House; and that a Committee of three be appointed to communicate to him this resolution.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee: Messrs. Buist, Tracy, and Glover.

Mr. GIBBES introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations:

Whereas, It is proper to regard the anniversary of South Carolina's disenfranchisement from the despotism of the Government of the United States as a day memorable in the annals of our State, and one deserving to be celebrated as Independence Day; be it

Resolved, That the 20th day of December be recognized as a general holiday by the people of South Carolina.

Message No. 8, of His Excellency the Governor, was then received, and was read by F. J. Moses Jr., Esq., his Special Secretary.

MESSAGE NO. 8.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
December 16, 1861. }

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members

of the House of Representatives :

In sending you my Message, at the extra session, I endeavored to give a succinct narrative of the origin and early progress of the existing war, and of the steps taken to defend our rights. Accompanying this Message were certain documents, which gave in detail our earlier efforts at preparation for practical resistance. These documents were sent to the Senate alone, because of information given me that documents accompanying Messages were sent, in the first instance, to the Senate only, whence they were sent to the House by order of the Senate. Upon subsequent information that perhaps only official reports were thus, by order of the Senate, copied and sent to the House, I caused to be made duplicate copies of the documents above mentioned, which duplicate copies I sent to your House with Message No. 4. By order of the House, a portion of these documents were referred to the "Committee on Confederate Relations," and the remainder to the "Committee on the Military." Each of these Committees reported, recommending that the documents severally referred to them be "printed" in the "Journal of the House," and the House so ordered.

I perceive, by a communication addressed to your body by the Honorable Speaker, dated the 12th instant, that he complains as to the order in which his report, as Brigadier General, dated the 1st of January, 1861, is printed, and, I suppose, desires that it should follow my general orders to General Schnierle, dated the 31st of December last, and then be printed as preceding the order to the Brigadier General, dated the 1st of January, 1861.

I am sure I have not the slightest objection to this. The directions in the office were to prepare copies of all the orders named, and I did not know the order in which they were presented to the House, as my only

object was to give an authentic record of the important facts in the commencement of our difficulties.

If there is any serious charge as to alteration of dates, I respectfully suggest that a Committee be charged with the duty of verifying the records, so that justice may be done, if any wrong has been committed. As the original documents are kept in the Adjutant General's office, I suggest that that officer be directed to act in conjunction with the Committee.

F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. FARROW introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Message No. 8, of his Excellency the Governor, be referred to a Special Committee, to be composed of the "Committee on the Military," and the "Committee on Confederate Relations," who shall examine the original papers on file in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, and be charged with the duty of verifying the Records, and that the Adjutant and Inspector General be, and he is hereby, requested to act in conjunction with said Committee so far as to furnish them every facility as to papers in his office.

Mr. BOYLSTON introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of three members, to inquire and report upon the expediency and the means of providing employment for the slaves on the sea-board, whom it may be necessary to remove from the plantations in consequence of the invasion of the enemy, and that a message be sent to the Senate, asking the appointment of a similar Committee, to act with the Committee of this House on the subject.

Whereupon, the SPEAKER announced the following named gentlemen of the Committee, Messrs. Boylston, Whaley, and Kirk.

The Senate returned to this House,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1860; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sent to this House

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board; which was read the third time.

The House resumed the debate

On a Bill to amend the 28th section of the Act of the Legislature passed December 18, 1840, entitled "An Act to ascertain and define the powers, duties and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners, and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and regulation of their respective offices."

The Bill was read the second time, (the title amended,) was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Cochran, on account of military engagements.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 16, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate has adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Joint Committee of six, one being taken from each Congressional District, to inquire and report upon the expediency and the means of providing employment for the slaves on the sea-board, whom it may be necessary to remove from the plantations in consequence of the invasion of the enemy.

On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Harrison, Moses, Blakeney, Leseane, Allen and Garlington, have been appointed the Committee.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That a message of concurrence be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Boylston, Whaley, Aldrich, Macfarlan, Lipscomb and Hoke.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate :

A Bill to incorporate certain Societies, Associations and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others ; also,

A Bill to incorporate certain Religious and Charitable Societies, and Societies for the advancement of Education, and to renew the charters of others heretofore granted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which has been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Bill was read the second time.

Mr. YEADON moved that the Bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means; and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative.

Yeas, 21; Nays, 52.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Boylston,
Cochran,
Connor,
DeSaussure, W. G.
Kirk,
Lowry,
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
McCants,
O'Connor,

Messrs. Rhett,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sheridan,
Thomson,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Whaley,
Williams, J. J.
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Adams,
Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Bethea,
Black, Wm.
Black, Wm. C.
Bradley,
Brockinton,
Buist,
Byrd,
Carter,
Chick,
Cook,

Messrs. Counts,
Craig,
Cunningham,
DeSaussure, John M.
Dozier,
Duryea,
Elliott, Ralph E.
Farrow,
Fort,
Frederick,
Gibbes,
Gilmore,
Henegan,
Hoke,

Messrs. Jennings,

Jones,

Keller,

Kennedy,

Lide,

Lipscomb,

Lucas, Simons, Jr.

Miller, J. C.

Mobley,

Perry,

Rawlinson,

Read,

Messrs. Sarvis,

Stephens,

Stokes,

Sullivan,

Timmons,

Vaught,

Venning,

Wallace,

Ware,

Williams, John.

Wilson,

Winsmith.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved to lay the Bill on the table, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 31; Nays, 42.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,

Aldrich,

Cochran,

Connor,

Cunningham,

DeSaussure, Wilmot G.

Dozier,

Duryea,

Gibbes,

Hayne,

Kirk,

Lide,

Lowry,

Lucas, Simons, Jr.

Macfarlan,

Messrs. Maxwell,

McCants,

O'Connor,

Read,

Rhett,

Richardson,

Ryan,

Sheridan,

Stokes,

Tracy,

Trenholm,

Venning,

Whaley,

Williams, J. J.

Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Anderson,

Bates,

Bethea,

Black, Wm.

Black, Wm. C.

Messrs. Bradley,

Brookinton,

Buist,

Byrd,

Carter,

Messrs. Chick,
Cook,
Counts,
Craig,
DeSaussure, John M.
Elliott, Ralph E.
Farrow,
Fort,
Frederick,
Gilmore,
Henegan,
Hoke,
Jennings,
Jones,
Keller,
Kennedy,

Messrs. Lipscomb,
Miller, J. C.
Mobley,
Perry,
Rawlinson,
Sarvis,
Stephens,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Timmons,
Vaught,
Wallace,
Ware,
Williams, John,
Wilson.
Winsmith.

So the House refused to lay the Bill on the table.

On motion of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, the Bill was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER announced that Messrs. Hayne and Bates are added to the Committee on the Military.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the petition of the Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, was agreed to, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, asking leave to amend the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, of the Senate, by striking out "five thousand dollars," and inserting "six thousand dollars."

The following reports were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the petitions of Rev. J. H. Thornwell and Rev. J. B. Adger, asking to be refunded taxes illegally collected ; also,

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings,

On the petition of the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Richland District, praying an appropriation for the new Court House ; also,

The report of the Committee on Accounts,

On a resolution to pay a certain sum, a former appropriation, to Thomas C. Moody ; also,

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the manufacture of cannon and other arms, and on raising wool within the State.

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate, on the account of Dr. J. R. Muirhead, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following reports were agreed to :

The reports of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. C. J. Ford, for a *post mortem* examination ; also,

On the account of Dr. D. M. McFarland, for a *post mortem* examination.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On the petition of sundry citizens of York District, in relation to extortion in the sale of the necessities of life ; also,

On the petition of citizens of Laurens District, and

On a resolution in relation to the seizure and sale of salt for private use.

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum,

On the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying a repeal of the law in relation to the city sending all their insane to Columbia, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. LIDE asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House the account of Dr. D. M. McFarland.

A Bill to exempt free persons of color, who have left the State in the service of any military companies, from the operation of the laws prohibiting the return of free persons of color who have once left the State, was ordered to *lie on the table*.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate :

A Bill to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes ; also,

A Bill to grant immunity to free persons of color who shall return to this State, from certain penalties now provided by law ; also,

A Bill to sanction the issue of small notes by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and to authorize further issues of the same.

The following Bills were made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the statute of limitations, and notice of protest ; also,

A Bill for the relief of debtors.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the House was adjourned at ten minutes past 10 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God by the Rev. Geo. Howe, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Special Joint Committee on the subject of appointing a suitable day for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly. By unanimous consent, a reference to the Committee was dispensed with, and the report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. BUIST, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made reports,

On the summary of the SPEAKER'S views, on the qualification and eligibility of members to hold their seats, and on a resolution of inquiry on the same subject; also,

On the communications of Messrs. P. C. J. Weston, T. B. Fraser, W. James Lomax, and S. W. Nelson, members of this House; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow; also,

On sundry petitions and resolutions in relation to holding elections, and managers of elections; which was considered immediately, and, on motion of Mr. BUIST,

Ordered, That the general report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be submitted without reading, and laid on the desk of the Clerk, for the information of members, and that the said report be made the

Special Order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., and then be submitted by the Chair without reading, except to such portions thereof as may be called for by any member.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made reports

On a resolution to refund a double tax to Emmett Seibels; also,

On the petition of M. B. Earle, a citizen of Greenville, praying to be refunded a double tax; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of P. B. Glass, for stationery furnished the State; also,

On the account of A. S. Douglass, for public printing; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On the report of the Committee of Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the petition of the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, and of J. S. Harris, asking to be paid the interest on certain bonds guaranteed by the State; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate,

On the account of Norwood & Zimmerman, for public printing; also,

On the report of the same Committee, of the Senate,

On the account of P. B. Glass & Co.; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of the Charleston Mercury, for public printing; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. LIPSCOMB, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom had been recommitted the Bill, made a report

On a Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which was considered immediately; and, on motion of Mr. LIPSCOMB, the same was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. YEADON, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Laurens District, praying legislation against extortion in the sale of the necessities of life; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. J. H. Boatwright, for *post mortem* examination; also,

On the report of the Medical Society of South Carolina, relative to the fund of the Roper Hospital; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DOZIER, from the Committee on the State House and Grounds, made a report

On the report of Commissioner of the New State House; which was considered immediately, and was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WINSMITH, from the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to enable the City Council of Charleston to make provision for the insane paupers within its limits; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report

On sundry petitions for the appointment of certain officers; which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON,

Ordered, That the report be submitted without reading, and that it be placed on the table, subject to the inspection of members; and that it be made the Special Order of the day for Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. POPE, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report

On so much of Message No. 6, of his Excellency the Governor, with the accompanying documents, communicating the action of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers in Charleston in the recent fire; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The report was ordered to be printed in the Journal, and is as follows:

The Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, enclosing the communication of the Governor of Georgia, and the action of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, for the relief of the sufferers in Charleston from the late destructive fire, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The munificent offering of the Legislature of the State of Georgia impresses this General Assembly, and is calculated to impress the people of

South Carolina, with sentiments of the most grateful emotion. The people of this State must feel that they are the objects of special hatred by the ruthless enemy of the Confederate States. What South Carolina has done, has been with a sincere regard to the honor and safety of her people, and she is ready to take the consequences. Yet it has been to the State of South Carolina a source of pride that the gallant State of Georgia, so well deserving the name of the Empire State of the South, has stood with her, shoulder to shoulder, in the defence of Constitutional liberty and of a common destiny.

The Governor of this State has but reminded us of historic ties, and of the prompt courage which offered aid to us in our late encounters.

The foot of the enemy now presses upon the soil of the State, threatening the twin sisters on either side of the Savannah. Whilst we are preparing to meet the foe, this calamity has befallen us. It is right that we should feel the misfortune, and that we should bear it with patience and fortitude; but, above all, it is important that our resolution to meet the common enemy should not falter. It is in this spirit, we believe, that the people of Charleston, and of the State, have felt the late calamity. Amidst the loss and ruin and suffering, the great cause of liberty and independence is above all other considerations. It is in this connection that the donation of Georgia, so promptly conceived and so generously made, appeals to our sensibilities. It smooths our sufferings, it strengthens our resolution, and it animates our courage.

Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly of South Carolina acknowledge, with grateful emotions, the generous donation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Legislature of Georgia, for the relief of the sufferers in Charleston by the late fire.

Resolved, unanimously, That his Excellency the Governor be authorized to signify his acceptance of the said donation, and to take such measures as may be proper for the appropriate disbursement of the same.

Resolved, unanimously, That a copy of this report, and of these resolutions, together with the message of his Excellency the Governor, be communicated by the Governor to the Governor of Georgia, with the request that the same be transmitted to the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House, Mr. DURYEA introduced a resolution to suspend the 74th rule of the House for the remainder of the session; which was considered immediately, and was not agreed to.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Special Joint Committee, on the subject of appointing a suitable day for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly.

The Senate returned to this House the following Acts, which were committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts :

An Act to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad ; also,

An Act to amend an Act entitled " An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty," and for other purposes.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 17, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate grants leave to your Body to amend the report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, on the petition of the Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, by striking out " five," and inserting " six."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The report, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, the House proceeded to the consideration of A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest ; also,

A Bill for the relief of debtors ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, a Bill, from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales, was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill to provide more effectual police regulations for the Districts on the Sea-Board.

On motion of Mr. READ, the Bill was re-committed to the Committee on Colored Population.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill for Rebuilding the City of Charleston ; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston ; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Trenholm Mutual Insurance Company ; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

A Bill to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston, was read the second time, (title amended) and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company, was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill for rebuilding the City of Charleston, was read the second time.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON, the debate on

A Bill for rebuilding the City of Charleston was argued for five minutes.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Special Joint Committee on a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency and means of providing employment for slaves on the sea-board, &c., made a report, and reported

A Bill to provide for the security of the property of the citizens of the State ; which was read the first time, and was ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The Senate sent to this House

A Bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia ; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. HAYNE, from the minority of the Committee on the State House and Grounds, made a report

On the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the New State House ; which was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Colored Population, to whom had been recommitted

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board, made a report, which, with the Bill, was made the Special Order

of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., and was ordered to be printed, with the amendments.

The House resolved itself into

SECRET SESSION.

The doors were opened at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill for rebuilding the City of Charleston, (the title was amended,) and the question being put, Shall the Bill be sent to the Senate? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 64 ; Nays, 20.

The Yeas and Nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,

Aldrich,

Bates,

Bethea,

Black, Wm.

Boylston,

Buist,

Cochran,

Coffin,

Connor,

Counts,

Cunningham,

DeSaussure, John M.

DeSaussure, W. G.

Dozier,

Duryea,

Elliott, Ralph E.

Farrow,

Fort,

Fraser,

Frederick,

Gibbes,

Gilmore,

Glover,

Hayne,

Messrs. Henegan,

Keller,

Kennedy,

Kirk,

Lide,

Lowry,

Lucas, Simons, Jr.

Macfarlan,

Maxwell,

McCants,

Miller, J. C.

Mullins,

O'Connor,

Peake,

Perry,

Pope,

Prince,

Quattlebaum,

Ramsay,

Read,

Rhett,

Richardson,

Ryan,

Sarvis,

Thomson,

Messrs. Timmons,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Vaught,
Venning,
Whaley, William,
Whetstone,

Messrs. Whitner,
Morrison,
Williams, John,
Williams, J. J.
Wilson.
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Anderson,
Black, Wm. C.
Bradley,
Brockinton,
Byrd,
Carter,
Chick,
Cook,
Craig,
Hoke,

Messrs. Jennings,
Jones,
Lipscomb,
Mobley,
Rawlinson,
Stokes,
Sullivan,
Wallace,
Ware,
Winsmith.

So the Bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill to incorporate the Trenholm Insurance Company was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CUNNINGHAM,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns it be adjourned to meet tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. RYAN, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Stephens, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. BOYLSTON offered the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States, in response to the prompt and earnest Message of the President, has appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as an advance on account of any claim of the State of South Carolina upon the Confederate States, and that the same be paid to such persons as may be authorized by the Legislature of South Carolina to receive the same ; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina do authorize the Hon. W. G. DeSaussure, Secretary of the Treasury, to receive the said sum appropriated by the Congress of the Confederate States, to be disposed of as the General Assembly shall hereafter direct.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, the House proceeded to the consideration of A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest; also,

A Bill for the relief of debtors; also,

A Bill, from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., and was ordered to be printed.

A Bill for the relief of debtors; also,

A Bill from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales, was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Accounts,

On the report of the Comptroller General, on the Contingent Accounts of the Upper Division; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The report was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. O'CONNOR introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Message of his Excellency the Governor, received in secret session, communicating the state of our military preparations, with the number of forces in the field, to repel the invasion of our soil, affords satisfaction that the most ample measures have been taken for the proper military defence of the State.

Resolved, That this General Assembly recognizes the patriotic efforts of the Executive in conjunction with the Confederate authorities in the present emergency, and reposes confidence in him, and the Generals now in command of the army in South Carolina.

Mr. RAMSAY moved that the resolutions be made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock.

Pending the debate thereon,

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, the House was adjourned at half-past 10 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, according to the order of the House, the deliberations were opened by prayer to Almighty God, by the Rev. William Martin.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The House resumed the debate

On a resolution, introduced by Mr. O'CONNOR, in relation to the Message of his Excellency the Governor, communicated in secret session.

The resolution was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. TRACY presented the petition of the Colleton Guards, praying to be disbanded, for the purpose of reorganizing or of entering other companies; which was referred to the Committee on the Military; also,

Submitted the return of the Commissioners of Free Schools for St. Luke's Parish; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the account of P. B. Glass & Co., for stationery furnished the House; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report,

On Message No. 9, of his Excellency the Governor, communicated in secret session; which was considered immediately.

The House resolved itself into

SECRET SESSION.

The doors were opened at forty minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. FRASER, from the Committee on Incorporations, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia; which was considered immediately.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate,

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Special Joint Committee on the subject of appointing a day for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Colored Population, made a report

On the petition of sundry citizens of Newberry District, asking the enactment of a law, authorizing the sale of certain free negroes, to pay debts; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report on the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, leave of absence was granted to Mr. W. G. DeSaussure, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. LIDE, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Blackwell, on account of sickness in his family.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. DOZIER moved to lay the Bill and amendments on the table, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 34; Nays, 45.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,	Messrs. Peake,
Aldrich,	Pope,
Boylston,	Prince,
Connor,	Ramsay,
Cuningham,	Read,
DeSaussure, W. G.	Rhett,
Dozier,	Richardson,
Duryea,	Ryan,
Hayne,	Sheridan,
Kirk,	Stokes,
Lide,	Tracy,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.	Trenholm
Macfarlan,	Venning,
Maxwell,	Whaley,
McCants,	Whitner,
Mullins,	Yeadon.
O'Connor,	

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Anderson,	Messrs. Fort,
Bates,	Fraser,
Bethea,	Frederick,
Black, Wm.	Gilmore,
Black, William C.	Glover,
Bradley,	Henegan,
Byrd,	Hoke,
Carter,	Jennings,
Chick,	Jones,
Coffin,	Keller,
Cook,	Kennedy,
Counts,	Lawton,
Craig,	Lipscomb,
DeSaussure, John M.	Lowry,
Edwards,	Miller, J. C.
Elliott, Ralph E.	Mobley,
Farrow,	Perry,

Messrs. Quattlebaum,
Rawlinson,
Sarvis,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Vaught,

Messrs. Ware,
Whetstone,
Williams, John
Wilson,
Winsmith.

So the House refused to lay the Bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. TRENHOLM offered the following amendment :

Provided, That the said notes shall not be taken in payment of the War Tax of the Confederate States, unless the President of the Bank of the State; and the Treasurer of the Lower Division, shall be able to make it a condition of the loan to be made in relief of said Tax, that the said notes will be received in payment of said loan.

Mr. BATES moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 38; Nays, 40.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Messrs. Anderson,
Bates,
Bethea,
Bradley,
Byrd,
Carter,
Chick,
Cook,
Counts,
Craig,
DeSaussure, John M.
Edwards,
Elliott, Ralph E.
Farrow,
Fort,
Frederick,
Gilmore,
Glover,
Hoke,

Messrs. Jennings,
Jones,
Keller,
Kennedy,
Lipscomb,
Lowry,
Miller, J. C.
Moblely,
Perry,
Quattlebaum,
Rawlinson,
Sarvis,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Vaught,
Ware,
Whetstone,
Wilson,
Winsmith.

Those who voted in the negative, are

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Adams,
Aldrich,
Black, Wm.
Black, Wm. C.
Boylston,
Coffin,
Connor,
Cuningham,
DeSaussure, W. G.
Dozier,
Duryea,
Fraser,
Hayne,
Henegan,
Kirk,
Lide,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
McCants,

Messrs. Mullins,
O'Connor,
Peake,
Pope,
Prince,
Ramsay,
Read,
Rhett,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sheridan,
Stokes,
Tracy,
Trenholm,
Venning,
Whaley,
Whitner,
Williams, John,
Yeadon.

So the House refused to lay the amendment on the table.

The amendment was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the debate was adjourned for three minutes.

On motion of Mr. MULLINS, the order of the House in relation to the daily recess of the House, was suspended for this day; and

On motion of Mr. MULLINS,

Ordered, That this House will take a recess this day from 3 o'clock, until 6 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. FREDERICK, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Glover on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Frederick, on account of military engagements.

Under the order of the House, business was suspended at 3 o'clock, P. M., until 6 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, a communication from Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Surgeon General; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The House resumed the debate on

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association.

The question being put, Shall the Bill be sent to the Senate? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 35; Nays, 31.

The Yeas and Nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Anderson,	Messrs. Jennings,
Bates,	Jones,
Black, Wm.	Keller,
Black, Wm. C.	Kennedy,
Bradley,	Lipscomb,
Brockinton,	Miller, J. C.
Byrd,	Mobley,
Carter,	Perry,
Chick,	Rawlinson,
Cook,	Sarvis,
Counts,	Sullivan,
Craig,	Thomson,
DeSaussure, John M.	Vaught,
Elliott, Ralph E.	Ware,
Fort,	Williams, John
Fraser,	Wilson,
Henegan,	Winsmith.
Hoke,	

Those who voted in the negative, are

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Cunningham,
Boylston,	Dozier,
Buist,	Duryea,
Coffin,	Hayne,
Connor,	Kirk,

Messrs. Lide,
 Lowry,
 Lucas, Simons, Jr.
 Macfarlan,
 Maxwell,
 McCants,
 Mullins,
 Peake,
 Pope,
 Prince,

Messrs. Read,
 Richardson,
 Ryan,
 Sheridan,
 Stokes,
 Tracy,
 Trenholm,
 Venning,
 Whaley, Wm.
 Whitner.

So the Bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. W. C. BLACK introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Whereas, There is a large amount of business undisposed of before the House of Representatives,

Ordered, That no member be allowed to speak longer than five minutes this evening on any particular question.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, the House proceeded to the consideration of A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest; also,

A Bill for the relief of debtors; also,

A Bill, from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales; which had been made the special order of the day for this day, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest, was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill, from the Senate, to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales, was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

A Bill for the relief of debtors, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. BUIST, the House proceeded to the consideration of

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointing managers of elections, &c.; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

The report was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. DURYEA gave notice that to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce A resolution to suspend the fifty-first rule of this House.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to afford aid to the families of soldiers; which was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds, on the report of the Commissioner of the New State House; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Special Order was discharged, and the same was made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. READ, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill, from the Senate, to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a military establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes," was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

A Bill to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted, was read the second time, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A Bill, from the Senate, to authorize Trustees to invest funds in Bonds of the Confederate States, was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate:

A Bill to alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, Magistrates and Constables, and certain fees of Clerks.

A Bill to regulate elections of members of the Legislature, and others, within the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's.

A Bill to afford aid in the construction of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company.

A Bill to establish the Boundary Line between the Districts of Clarendon and Williamsburg.

A Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews and William Jackson, free persons of color, to select their owners and go into slavery.

The following Bills were ordered to lie on the table :

A Bill to make owners of slaves liable for sheep, cattle or hogs stolen by said slaves, under certain circumstances.

A Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments.

A Bill to extend the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.

A Bill to impose a tax on dogs.

A Bill to organize the Pee Dee Legion.

A Bill to prevent and punish extortion.

A Bill to reduce certain salaries and appropriations for a certain period.

A Bill to suspend the operation of certain Statutes of Limitations within this State, and for other purposes.

A Bill to provide for the re-capture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State.

The following Bills were made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. :

A Bill to provide aid to the families of soldiers; also,

A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while in actual service.

The report of the Committee on Claims, on the accounts of S. M. Boykin, R. R. Rutledge, and W. F. Ervin, Surveyors, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to amend the law as to the election of officers in the South Carolina College; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Education; also,

A Bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. READ, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Vaught, on account of important business.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. POPE, the House was adjourned at fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Mr. WHETSTONE asked leave to record the vote he would have given, if present, on sending to the Senate,

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association, and Mr. Whetstone being called, answered, aye.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to extend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled 'An Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes,' ratified the 21st day of December, 1857, and for other purposes," which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the following reports:

The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the report of the Joint Committee appointed to examine the Bank of the State of South Carolina; also,

On the petition of the Trustees of the Marine School of Charleston, asking a continuance of appropriation; also,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, (extra session) as refers to Banks and Loans on Cotton.

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith, for examination of a lunatic.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

A resolution to appoint a commission to ascertain the character and value of certain property destroyed under certain circumstances; also,

Resolutions in relation to the Banks of this State.

The Senate sent to this House;

The report of the Committee on Accounts, of the Senate,

On the report of the Comptroller General on the Contingent Accounts of the Lower Division; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The report of the Committee on the College, Education and Religion,

On the annual report of the Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; which was referred to the Committee on Education; also,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the resolution in relation to the inexpediency of filling the vacancy on the Chancery Bench, occasioned by the election of the Hon. B. F. Dunkin to the Appeal Bench; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The report of the Committee on Military and Pensions,

On the petition of the City Council of Columbia, to be refunded money paid for the State; which was referred to the Committee on Claims; also,

The report of the Committee on the New State House,

On the petition of John A. Kay, praying the suspension of certain suits at law, upon certain conditions; which was referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds; also,

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley, for services rendered prisoners in jail; which was referred to the Medical Committee;

A resolution appointing proxies to represent the stock of the State in the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The SPEAKER called for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, and such like papers of a public nature.

Mr. BOYLSTON presented the memorial of sundry commissioned officers, praying a change in the military law; which was referred to the Committee on the Military.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of the Senate,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to an Executive Council; and

On resolutions in relation to the appointment of a Secretary of the Treasury; and,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the Governor to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report

On a resolution to recognize the twentieth day of December as a general holiday; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the account of P. B. Glass & Co., for stationery furnished the House of Representatives; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made reports,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to the assignment of the Petrel, a vessel owned by the State, to the Trustees of the Marine School, to be used as a school ship; which was considered, immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; also,

On the report of the Committee on Military and Pensions, of the Senate,

On the report of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academies; also,

On a communication from Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Surgeon General of South Carolina Militia, on establishing an Army Hospital; also,

On the petition of the Colleton Guards, praying that they may be disbanded, &c.; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Education, made a report

On a Bill, from the Senate, to amend the law as to the election of officers in the South Carolina College; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

The Bill was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. RHETT, from the Committee on the Legislative Library, made a report

On the Legislative Library; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Claims, made a report

On the several accounts of Y. N. Butler, L. M. Gentry, L. W. McCants, and James M. Hutto; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report

On the reports of the several Solicitors, and on the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate,

On the reports of the several Solicitors of the State; which was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. W. C. BLACK was called to the Chair.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, from the Special Joint Committee, composed of the Committee on the Military and Confederate Relations, made a report,

On his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 8, in relation to the communication of the Hon. James Simons; which was considered immediately and was ordered to be printed in the Journal of this day's proceedings.

The following is the report:

The Special Committee, composed of the Committee on the Military and the Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom was referred Message No. 8, of his Excellency the Governor, with instructions to examine the original papers on file in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, and to be charged with verifying the records referred to in the Message, beg leave to report:

That Brigadier General Simons, in person, and Col. James Farrow, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, appeared before them, as did also General S. R. Gist, Adjutant and Inspector General. The former called the attention of the Committee to the fact, that in his communication to the House he had disavowed any purpose of making any "serious charge of alteration of dates" in the papers referred to in the Message of his Excellency the Governor. The Committee then proceeded to verify the dates, and find the following facts:

On the 31st December, 1860, his Excellency issued an order to Major General Schnierle, giving him directions in reference to the disposition of the troops in Charleston harbor, and at the same time instructing him "to call into requisition and council the valuable aid and co-operation of Brigadier General Simons."

On the 1st of January, 1861, an order was issued by the Governor to Major General Schnierle to take command, in person, of the forts. This order is now on file in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, and bears on its face the following memorandum, in the hand-writing of Major General Schnierle: "Rec'd 1.5, A. M., Jan'y 2, '60," obviously meaning January 2, 1861. On this same order, the words "Major General Schnierle" are erased, and the words "Brigadier General Simons" written over them. The following words are also inserted: "In consequence of the sudden illness of General Schnierle." This paper is endorsed, "Orders to General Simons to take command of the forts in harbor, 2d January, 1861." The copy of this order sent to the House bears this endorsement: "Orders to Brigadier General Simons to take command, in person, of the forts, January 1, 1861." There was this variation in the copy of the said order sent to the House from the original order. The endorsement on the copy of the order sent to the House was made by the Private Secretary of the Governor, and the variation referred to appears to the Committee to have been merely clerical.

The report of Brigadier General Simons, which was in response to the orders issued by the Governor to General Schnierle on the 31st December, 1860, bears date January 1st, 1861, and, as appears from the reply of the Governor thereto, was received by the Governor on the same day.

The reply of his Excellency to said report is dated 2d January, 1861.

The report of Messrs. James Jones and Thomas F. Drayton, members of the Board of Ordnance, is dated 2d January, 1861.

The endorsement of the Governor on the said report is dated 3d January, 1861.

It appears to the Committee that the order in which the papers were submitted to the House, and the inaccuracy in the date and endorsement ascertained, were accidental. They also are convinced that General Simons, in his communication, desired to rectify the accidental mistake in dates, and to remove any impression which might be produced by his making a dissenting report, *after* he was placed *under orders*, and the line of military action determined.

The SPEAKER called for Bills, Resolutions and Motions.

Mr. BUIST introduced the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow :

Whereas, Julius Wagener, of the age of sixteen years, a son of Col. John A. Wagener, of the first Regiment of Artillery, S. C. M., did at the battle of Fort Walker demean himself with a gallantry and heroism worthy of the highest commendation, and which reflects honor on the land of his adoption, having re-placed the flag of his country after it had been shot down by the enemy, therefore

Resolved, That the said Julius Wagener be, and he is hereby, appointed a State Cadet, and that the Board of Visitors of the State Military Academy be respectfully requested to receive him as an appointee of the State in that Institution.

Pursuant to notice, and by leave of the House,

Mr. DURYEA introduced a resolution to suspended the fifty-first rule of the House for the remainder of the session ; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, JR., introduced the following resolutions, which were considered immediately, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Carolina mourns for her dead ! Like the Spartan mother, she sent her sons to battle, with the sacred injunction, to return with or on their shields. Nobly have they obeyed her mandate. They have fallen like men and

heroes, "with their feet to the foe." The lessons of '76 have not been lost on the sons of revolutionary sires. The glorious deeds of Chapultepec and Churubusco, or in the olden time, of Eutaw and King's Mountain, are not unsurpassed by the chivalric heroism and valor, displayed on the bloody field of Manassas. From the mountain to the sea-board, they have answered to her calls. The insolent foe has been met. They have pursued the vandal, even to the throne of his master. The sons of South Carolina have sprinkled upon the baptismal altar of our young Confederacy sacrificial blood, and have sealed a solemn devotion with their lives. The prophecies of the sage of Fort Hill have been fulfilled near the tomb of Washington.

Be it Resolved, That South Carolina, mourning, as she does, her fallen, yet the poignancy of her grief is softened by the consciousness of the fact, that they have died in obedience to her laws. With the Roman mother she can say, "These are my jewels."

Resolved, That this General Assembly sympathizes most sincerely with those who have given to the sacred cause of liberty the father, the husband the brother. South Carolina will ever cherish their memories—will never cease to regard their filial devotion with a mother's gratitude.

Mr. SIMONS LUCAS, JR., introduced the following resolutions; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow :

Whereas It has been deemed appropriate, as an incentive to patriotic devotion in the public service, to record evidences of legislative approbation of meritorious conduct on the part of officers of the navy and army claiming to be citizens of South Carolina;

And whereas, In the opinion of this Legislature, it is equally appropriate to stamp the seal of reprobation upon acts of treachery and desertion, and to record the infamy of those officers who, in the hour of need, have abandoned their State, and adhered to her enemies; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina considers those officers of the navy and army who, while claiming to be citizens of this State, have continued in the service of the United States, pending the wicked and causeless war of that power against the State to which their allegiance is due, and the homes and hearth-stones, the prosperity, property and lives of their fellow-citizens, as false-hearted traitors—false alike to the instincts of nature and political obligation.

Resolved, That we record, as infamous, for the execration of posterity, the names of

WILLIAM BRANFORD SHUBRICK,	}	<i>Captains in the United States Navy.</i>
CORNELIUS STRIBLING,		
PERCIVAL DRAYTON,	}	<i>Commanders in the United States Navy.</i>
HENRY K. HOFF,		
JOHN J. MISSROOM,		
CHARLES STEIDMAN,		
EDWARD MIDDLETON,		
HENRY ROLANDO,		
HENRY C. FLAGG,	}	<i>United States Army.</i>
JOHN F. HAMMOND,		
C. S. LOVELL,		

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following reports were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

The reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of P. B. Glass, for stationery furnished the State; also,

On the account of A. S. Douglas, for public printing; also,

On the account of the Charleston Mercury, for public printing; also,

On the account of the Yorkville Enquirer, for public printing; also,

On the account of Thaddeus C. Andrews, for public printing; also,

On the account of R. W. Gibbes, for advertising and binding; also,

On the petition of Newton Bramblett; also,

On the petition of F. W. Moore; also,

On the petition of John A. Wagener, Colonel First Regiment of Artillery; also,

On the petition of sundry Magistrates and Constables of Charleston, praying payment of interest on an account due them by the State; also,

On the account of Gilbert & Darr, for public printing.

On the account of Isaac H. Means,

On the account of Hamet and Machen.

The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to indemnifying the Bank of the State for its advances; also,

On the petition of W. H. Swinton, Administrator of John M. Righton; also,

On the petition of M. B. Earle, praying to be refunded a double tax; also,

On the account of C. G. Stephens, praying to be refunded a double tax; also,

On the account of F. D. Richardson, to be refunded a tax improperly collected; also,

On a resolution to refund a double tax to Emmett Seibels; also,

On the report of the Transient Poor of the city of Charleston; also,

On the report of the Transient Poor of Georgetown District.

The reports of the Medical Committee,

On the report of the Medical Society of South Carolina, on the fund of the Roper Hospital; also,

On the account of Dr. E. R. Calhoun, for a *post mortem* examination; also,

On the accounts of Dr. S. Cheatham Brown, for *post mortem* examinations.

The report of the Committee on Education,

On the report of the Trustees of the Estate of Dr. John DeLaHowe, for 1861.

The report of the Special Committee, composed of the York and Lancaster Delegations,

On the report of John R. Patton, agent of the Catawba Indians.

A resolution to apply fifteen thousand dollars to re-enlisting and recruiting State forces, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following reports, from the Senate, were concurred in, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate :

The reports of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate,

On the account of Norwood and Zimmerman, for public printing ;

On the account of P. B. Glass & Co. ;

On the account of Isaac H. Means ;

On the account of Hamet & Machen, proprietors of the Clarendon Banner ;

On the account of A. O. Norris & Co ;

On the account of McCarter & Dawson, for sixty-two copies 11th volume Richardson's Equity Reports ;

On the account of W. W. Purse, for work done in the Senate Chamber.

On the account of A. J. Burke, for printing ;

On the account of J. M. Brown, proprietor of the Darlington Southerner ;

On the account of A. J. Rugg ;

On the account of Dr. T. J. Goodwyn, for services to prisoners in jail.

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the petition of Darling Williams.

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

On the account of Dr. J. H. Boatwright; also,

On the account of Dr. R. C. Cleveland.

The following reports were agreed to:

The reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of E. A. Bronson;

On the account of Drs. Crook and Hoke;

On the account of N. F. Johnson;

On the account of Seaborn Dillard;

On the petition of Hamilton Wilson;

On the petition of Henry Holman.

The reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the report of the Committee of Finance and Banks, of the Senate,

On the petition of Rev. A. W. Leland;

On the report of the same Committee,

On the memorial of the Medical College of South Carolina;

On the petition of T. W. Sturgis;

On the petition of J. L. Harris, Executor;

On the petition of Dr. J. D. Magill.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the petition of James M. Richardson.

The reports of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. Isaiah Caughman; also,

On the account of Dr. Edward B. Smith; also,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley.

The following Bills were ordered to *lie on the table*:

A Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to issue receivable notes;

A Bill, from the Senate, to continue certain military commissions;

A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.

A Bill, from the Senate, to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company, was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. RYAN asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House,

The several accounts of James M. Hutto and E. A. Bronson; also,

Mr. MOBLEY, the account of James M. Richardson; also,

Mr. FORT, the account of Dr. Isaiah Caughman; also,

Mr. BATES, the account of L. M. Gentry; also,

Mr. RICHARDSON, the account of Y. N. Butler; also,

Mr. TRACY, the account of L. W. McCants; also,

Mr. TRENHOLM, the account of Dr. J. D. Magill ; also,
 Mr. JENNINGS, the account of Hankley Winn and the petition of B. F. Landrum.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That this House will take a recess, this day, from 3 o'clock, P. M., until half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds,

On the Annual Report of the Commissioner ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

Pending the debate, the House took a recess from 3 o'clock until half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Bills were read the second time, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate :

A Bill, from the Senate, to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments ; also,

A Bill to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three."

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 19, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully asks your body to return, temporarily, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the resolution in relation to the inexpediency of filling the vacancy on the Chancery Bench, occasioned by the election of the Hon. B. F. Dunkin to the Appeal Bench, for the purpose of making a verbal alteration.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA, a message, granting leave, was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The House resumed the debate

On the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds,

On the report of the Commissioner of the New State House.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, the debate was suspended for three minutes.

Mr. YEADON moved the following order :

Ordered, That no member be allowed to speak, this evening, more than five minutes on any particular question. And the question being put, Will the House agree to the order? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas, 36 ; Nays, 35.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Messrs. Anderson,	Messrs. Hoke,
Bethea,	Keller,
Black, Wm.	Kennedy,
Black, Wm. C.	Lide,
Boylston,	Lowry,
Bradley,	Lucas, Simons, Jr
Brockinton,	Mobley,
Buist,	Mullins,
Byrd,	Prince,
Coffin,	Sarvis,
Connor,	Sheridan,
Cook,	Stokes,
Craig,	Timmons,
Elliott, Ralph E.	Tracy,
Gibbes,	Venning,
Hayne,	Ware,
Henegan,	Whaley,
Hillhouse,	Whetstone.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Cuninghame,
Bates,	DeSaussure, John M.
Carter,	Dozier,
Chick,	Duryea,
Counts,	Edwards,

Messrs. Fort,
Fraser,
Gilmore,
Jennings,
Kirk,
Lawton,
Lipscomb,
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
McCants,
Peake,
Perry,

Messrs. Rhett,
Richardson,
Ryan,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Trenholm,
Vaught,
Whitner,
Williams, John,
Wilson,
Winsmith,
Yeadon.

So the order was agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate, and,

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a message, granting leave to amend as indicated, was ordered to be sent to the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 19, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully asks leave of your body to amend the report of the Committee on Accounts, of the House, on the report of the Comptroller General on the contingent accounts of the Upper Division, in the following particulars :

For Chesterfield District :

To Levy Cassady, (Magistrate,) add to amount allowed by House Committee,	
viz :.....	\$26 72
The sum of.....	40 00

—————\$66 72

which was a mistake, in subtracting an item not allowed from the original amount.

For Richland District :

Restore the account of R. E. House, (acting as Coroner).....	\$8 50
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which account was rejected for want of certificate, since obtained.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The House resumed the debate

On the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds,

On the report of the Commissioner of the New State House. The question being put, Will the House agree to the majority report? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 32; Nays, 37.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are:

HON. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Bates,	Messrs. Kirk,
Bethea,	Lide,
Boylston,	Macfarlan,
Carter,	Maxwell,
Connor,	McCants,
Craig,	Perry,
Cunningham,	Prince,
DeSaussure, John M.	Richardson,
Dozier,	Ryan,
Duryea,	Sheridan,
Farrow,	Timmons,
Fraser,	Whitner,
Gibbes,	Williams, John,
Gilmore,	Wilson.
Henegan,	Winsmith.
Kennedy,	

Those who voted in the negative, are:

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Lowry,
Anderson,	Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Black, Wm.	Mobley,
Black, Wm. C.	Mullins,
Bradley,	Peake.
Brockinton,	Rhett,
Byrd,	Sarvis,
Chick,	Stokes,
Coffin,	Sullivan,
Cook,	Thomson,
Counts,	Tracy,
Elliott, Ralph E.	Trenholm,
Hayne,	Vaught,
Hillhouse,	Venning,
Hoke,	Ware,
Jennings,	Whaley,
Keller,	Whetstone,
Lawton,	Yeadon.
Lipscomb,	

So the House refused to agree to the report.

Mr. YEADON moved to lay the minority report on the table; and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas 38 ; Nays 32.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Bethea,	Messrs. Miller, J. C.
Boylston,	Perry,
Buist,	Pope,
Carter,	Prince,
Connor,	Read,
Craig,	Rhett,
DeSaussure, John M.	Richardson,
Dozier,	Ryan,
Farrow,	Sheridan,
Fraser,	Stokes,
Gibbes,	Tracy,
Gilmore,	Trenholm,
Henegan,	Ware,
Kennedy,	Whaley, Wm.
Kirk,	Whitner,
Lide,	Williams, John
Macfarlan,	Wilson,
Maxwell,	Yeadon.
McCants,	

Those who voted in the negative are :

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Elliott, Ralph E.
Anderson,	Fort,
Bates,	Hayne,
Black, Wm.	Hillhouse,
Black, William C.	Hoke,
Bradley,	Jennings,
Brockinton,	Keller,
Byrd,	Lipscomb,
Chick,	Mobley,
Cook,	Mullins,
Counts,	Peake,
Duryea,	Rawlinson,

Messrs. Sarvis,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Timmons.

Messrs. Vaught,
Venning,
Whetstone,
Winsmith.

So the report was ordered to *lie on the table*.

Mr. TRENHOLM introduced the following resolutions :

Whereas, There are certain moneys due for work done on the New State House, and it is doubtful if the same be payable in currency or in State stock : *And whereas*, there is work still in progress, and it is doubtful whether the contracts for the same impose upon the State the obligation to continue the said work ; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, the Attorney General of the State, and Thomas C. Perrin, be, and they are hereby, appointed a Commission to inquire into all the facts and circumstances, and dispose of this whole matter ; and that their decision shall be binding on the Commissioner of the New State House, who is hereby authorized and required to carry into effect the decision of the said Commissioners. And the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to control and dispose of in such way as they may deem best, so much of the appropriation of State stock made for the continuation of this work as may be necessary to carry their decision into effect.

Resolved, That the said Commission shall be authorized, if they deem it proper, to expend a sum not exceeding ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars for the purpose of covering the building with a roof suitable for the preservation of the public documents.

Mr. J. M. DeSAUSSURE moved that the resolution, with the report of the Commissioner of the New State House, be referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds ; and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto ? it passed in the negative.

Messrs. Duryea and Winsmith were appointed tellers.

Yeas 25 ; Nays 38.

So the House refused to agree to the motion.

Mr. HAYNE offered the following amendment : To strike out all after the word "Resolved," and to insert the following :

Resolved, That all further work upon the State House be forthwith suspended.

Resolved, That the President of the Bank of the State, the Attorney General, and Thos. C. Perrin, be appointed a Commission, to take into consideration what amounts are now actually due to the contractors on the New

State House, and the said Commission adopt such mode of payment, in the form of Stocks or Bonds of the State, as in their discretion they may deem most for the interest of the State.

Resolved, That the said Commission be also further authorized and instructed to take into consideration what amount of damages, if any, are justly due to any of the contractors, and to report the same to the next session of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. J. M. DESAUSURE, the House proceeded to the consideration of

A Bill, from the Senate, to afford aid to the families of soldiers; also,

A Bill to provide for the families of soldiers; also,

A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while in actual service; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

A Bill, from the Senate, to afford aid to the families of soldiers, was read the second time, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while they are in active service; also,

A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers; were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. TRACY, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dozier, on account of military exigencies on the coast.

Mr. W. C. BLACK introduced the following resolution; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow :

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to rescind so much of the joint resolution of this General Assembly as fixes the hour of adjournment on Saturday next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

A Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city, was read the second time.

Mr. KENNEDY moved that the Bill be ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. YEADON, a call of the House was ordered, and the roll being called, all the members (not having leave of absence) answered to their names, except

Messrs. Adams,
Bookter,
Brockinton,
Carew,
Carter,
Chick,
Connor,
Craig,
Cunningham,
Davis,
Eason,
Edwards,
Elliott, Ralph E.
Elliott, Stephen, Jr.
Gibbes,
Hayne,
Henegan,
Hoke,
Jones,
Lawton,
Lide,
Lomax,

Messrs. Lowndes,
Lowry,
Lucas, J. Jonathan,
Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Maxwell,
Mikell,
Nelson,
O'Bryan,
Peake,
Quattlebaum,
Ramsay,
Rawlinson,
Rhett,
Sarvis,
Sheridan,
Stokes,
Sullivan,
Wallace,
Ware,
Whitner,
Williams, J. H.
Williams, J. J.

Messrs. Brockinton, O'Bryan, Carew and Adams, were excused on account of sickness.

Messrs. Quattlebaum and Lomax were excused on account of military engagements.

Mr. WHALEY moved that the absent members in the city of Columbia be sent for.

Mr. WHETSTONE moved that this House do now adjourn; and the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it passed in the affirmative.

Messrs. Counts and Mullins were appointed tellers.

Yeas, 25; Nays, 22.

So the House agreed to the motion, and the House was adjourned at thirty-five minutes past 11 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On the petition of Richard Williams and wife, and others, praying compensation for land escheated by the State; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also,

The report of the Committee on the Legislative Library,

On the Legislative Library; which was referred to the Committee on the Legislative Library; also,

A Bill to provide for the security of the property of the citizens of this State; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Special Joint Committee on the matter; also,

A Bill to provide for the better government of slaves; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Colored Population; also,

The following Bills:

A Bill to amend the law as to the election of officers in the South Carolina College;

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a military establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes;"

A Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments;

A Bill to authorize Trustees to invest funds in Bonds of the Confederate States;

A Bill to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three;"

A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.

The several Bills were read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be returned to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House the following Bills:

A Bill (the title having been amended) to grant exemption to certain free persons of color who shall return to this State, from penalties now provided by law; also,

A Bill for the rebuilding of the City of Charleston after the recent conflagration; also,

A Bill to provide for the payment, by the State, of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers in this State; also,

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston, and the Calhoun Insurance Company; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Trenholm Mutual Insurance Company; also,

A Bill to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company.

The several Bills were read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The Senate proposes to your House to go into an election this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for Codifier of the Statute Laws of this State.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. READ, a message of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate asks leave of your body to amend the report of the House-Committee on Accounts, by adding:

For Lancaster District.

Henry Hancceck, late Sheriff.....\$158 55

Not allowed..... 79 33

\$79 22

By order of the Senate,

34

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, a message, granting leave ~~so~~ to amend, was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Senate attended, and joined the House in a ballot for a Commissioner to codify the Statutes of South Carolina.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on Accounts,

On the report of the Comptroller General,

On the Contingent Accounts of the Upper Division ; also,

The report of the Committee on Confederate Relations,

On the statement of property destroyed by orders of Confederate Officers.

In pursuance of the order, the House took a recess from three o'clock, P. M., until seven o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

A resolution appointing W. G. DeSaussure, Esq., agent to receive certain moneys due the State.

The SPEAKER announced that Mr. Simons Lucas, Jr., is added to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The Senate sent to this House,

The reports of the Committee on Claims and Grievances,

On the account of Evans & Cogswell, for stationery furnished the Senate for 1861 ; also,

On the account of the Keeper of the State House, for contingent expenses for 1861 ; which were respectively referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate returned to this House,

An Act to grant exemption to certain free persons of color who shall return to this State from certain penalties now provided by law ; which was committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the House proceeded to the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds,

On the report of the Commissioner of the New State House ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, the Special Order was discharged, and the same matters were made the Special Order of the day for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate respectfully asks leave of your body to restore to the "Bill to provide more efficient Police Regulations for the Districts on the sea-board," the word "Horry," in the first section.

Also, to strike out from the second section, after the words "free persons of color," the words "to prescribe offences."

Also, to strike out from the sixth section the words "order of a Judge at Chambers or in," "at the next term of the Court of General Sessions within said District."

Senate also asks leave to insist that the eighth section be retained in said Bill.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. READ,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, granting leave to the Senate to amend in the first two, and refusing to grant leave to amend in the last two particulars indicated in the message.

On motion of Mr. LIPSCOMB, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Sheridan, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. RHETT, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mullins, on account of military engagements.

On motion of Mr. READ, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Vaught, on account of pressing business on the coast.

The Senate sent to this House the following Bills :

A Bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia ;

A Bill to encourage the manufacture of salt within this State ;

A Bill to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales.

On motion of Mr. TRACY,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the "Bill to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales," by adding after the words "except in cases provided for in the second section of the Act," the following words : "and except process for military fines."

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to amend the first section of a "Bill to extend relief to debtors; and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales," by adding the words "and except process for military fines."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The Bills were respectively read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be returned to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House the following Bills :

A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861;

A Bill to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861;

A Bill in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes;

A Bill to authorize the issue of Stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars for the military defence of the State, and for other purposes;

A Bill to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes;

A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association;

A Bill to regulate elections of members of the Legislature, and others, within the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's;

A Bill to confer the rights of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax;

A Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

The Bills were respectively read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER called for reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report

On the report of the Committee on Accounts, of the Senate,

On the report of the Comptroller General on the contingent accounts of the Lower Division; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports,

On the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate,

On a resolution as to the expediency of filling the vacancy on the Chancery Bench; also,

On the report of the same Committee,

On the petition of Richard Williams and wife, and others; which were considered immediately, were respectively concurred in, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on Education, made reports,

On the annual returns of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the year 1861; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; also,

On the report of the Committee on the College, Education and Religion, of the Senate, on the annual report of the Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Senate's report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. CUNINGHAM, from the Committee on the Military, made reports,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to constitute the First Regiment of Charleston Reserves a part of the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, South Carolina Militia; also,

On the memorial of sundry commissioned officers, praying a change in the military law; which were severally ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made a report,

On the report of the Committee on Military and Pensions, of the Senate, on the petition of the city of Columbia to be refunded money paid for the State; which was considered immediately.

Senate's report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report,

On a Bill, from the Senate, to extend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled 'An Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes,' ratified on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1857;" which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on the State House and Grounds, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the New State House, of the Senate, On the petition of John A. Kay; which was considered immediately. Senate's report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. WHALEY, from the Special Joint Committee, to which had been referred

A Bill, from the Senate, to provide for the security of the property of the citizens of the State, made a report; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report

On a resolution in relation to the printing of certain Acts and resolutions now in force in relation to holding inquests; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. MAXWELL, from the Committee appointed to count the ballots cast for a Commissioner to Codify the Statute Laws, reported that James L. Petigru, Esq., had received a majority of the votes cast.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced that Jas. L. Petigru, Esq., is duly elected Commissioner to Codify the Statute Laws of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Medical Committee, made a report

On the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate,

On the account of Dr. A. N. Talley.

On motion of Mr. SULLIVAN,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the report, by striking out "ninety-six dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof "forty-eight dollars."

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House resumed the debate

On a Bill, from the Senate, to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city.

The question being put, Shall the Bill be laid on the table? it passed in the negative,

Yeas, 19; Nays, 50.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Messrs. Bethea,	Messrs. Kennedy,
Black, Wm.	Lowry,
Black, Wm. C.	Perry,
Byrd,	Rawliason,
Carter,	Ryan,
Chick,	Sarvis,
Cook,	Thomson,
Dozier,	Tracy,
Gilmore,	Whetstone.
Hoke,	

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,	Messrs. Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Anderson,	Macfarlan,
Bates,	Maxwell,
Bradley,	McCants,
Brockinton,	Miller, J. C.
Buist,	Mobley,
Coffin,	Peake,
Connor,	Pope,
Counts,	Prince,
Craig,	Quattlebaum,
Cunningham,	Read,
DeSaussure, John M.	Rhett,
Duryea,	Richardson,
Farrow,	Sheridan,
Fort,	Timmons,
Fraser,	Trenholm,
Gibbes,	Vaught,
Hayne,	Venning,
Henegan,	Ware,
Jennings,	Whaley,
Jones,	Whitner,
Keller,	Williams, John
Kirk,	Winsmith,
Lide,	Yeadon.
Lipscomb,	

So the House refused to lay the Bill on the table.

The question being put, Shall the Bill be sent to the Senate? it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas, 50 ; Nays, 20.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows :

Those who voted in the affirmative, are :

Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, and

Messrs. Aldrich,
Anderson,
Bates,
Bethea,
Boylston,
Bradley,
Brockinton,
Buist,
Byrd,
Coffin,
Connor,
Counts,
Craig,
Cunningham,
Duryea,
Farrow,
Fraser,
Hayne,
Henegan,
Jennings,
Jones,
Kirk,
Lawton,
Lide,
Lipscomb,

Messrs. Lucas, Simons, Jr.
Macfarlan,
Maxwell,
McCants,
Miller, J. C.
Mobley,
Peake,
Pope,
Prince,
Quattlebaum,
Read,
Rhett,
Richardson,
Stokes,
Timmons,
Trenholm,
Vaught,
Venning,
Ware,
Whaley,
Whitner,
Williams, John,
Winsmith,
Yeadon.

Those who voted in the negative, are :

Messrs. Black, Wm.
Black, Wm. C.
Carter,
Chick,
Cook,

Messrs. Dozier,
Fort,
Gibbes,
Gilmore,
Keller,

Messrs. Kennedy,
Lowry,
Perry,
Rawlinson,
Ryan,

Messrs. Sarvis,
Sullivan,
Thomson,
Tracy,
Whetstone.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully asks leave of your body to amend the "Bill to provide for the payment, by the State, of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax-payers of this State," in the following particulars, to wit: In sixth section, restore the words "first," "January," "three," "first," "February."

In eighth section, restore, in the third line, the word "five;" in fourth line, the word "two;" in fifth line, the word "five;" and in the sixth line, the words "not exceed one;" also, to restore fourth section.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, refusing to grant leave to the Senate to amend in the particulars indicated.

Message No. 10, of his Excellency the Governor, was then received, and read by F. J. Moses, Jr., Esq., his Special Secretary; which was referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

MESSAGE NO. 10.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
December 20, 1861. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit certain resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia, together with the accompanying letter from his Excellency Governor Brown.

Upon the subject matter of these resolutions, I take it for granted there is not a dissenting voice in the Legislature of South Carolina, and that we will pledge all the resources of the State, together with our lives and fortunes, to stand by our sister State, in maintaining their principles to the letter.

F. W. PICKENS.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to amend the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate, on the account of Dr. A. N. Talley, for services rendered prisoners in jail, by striking out "ninety-six dollars," and inserting "forty-eight dollars," so that it will read, "that he be paid forty-eight dollars."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The report was then concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of

The report of the Committee on Offices and Officers, appointing certain officers ; which had been made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock, M.

The report was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate has adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives requesting the appointment of a Committee of two from the House, to confer with a like Committee of Senate in relation to the propriety of rescinding the resolution fixing the hour of adjournment to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

Under this resolution Messrs. E. G. Palmer and Cannon have been appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee, on the part of the House : Messrs. Boylston and W. C. Black.

The Senate sent to this House

A resolution appointing Proxies to represent the stock of the State in the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SULLIVAN,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate, on Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor, by striking out the following: "Printing three hundred copies of the report for distribution," &c.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Special Joint Committee on the message and resolution of the Senate in relation to rescinding the time fixed for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly, made a report; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. THOMSON introduced the following resolution; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report to this Legislature whether there is now any law in force, in this State, under which a tax on dogs could be legally collected by the Tax Collectors for the year 1861, and that they report thereon.

Mr. THOMSON, from the Committee on Offices and Officers, made a report

On a resolution, from the Senate, ordering the Clerks of the Courts to furnish copies of certain Acts and Resolutions to certain persons; which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the words "annually hereafter to," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "to the Chairman, and one copy to the Secretary, of each Board of Commissioners of Roads, of Free Schools, and of the Poor, in their respective Districts."

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Special Joint Committee on the resolution and message of the Senate in relation to rescinding the time fixed for the adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. KIRK,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the report, by striking out "Monday, 4 o'clock," and inserting in lieu thereof, "Saturday, at 12 o'clock, midnight."

The following message was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. READ,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, consenting that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Read and Duryea.

IN THE SENATE, December 20, 1861.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate insists on asking leave of your body to strike out from the sixth section of "a Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board," the words "order of a Judge at Chambers or in," "at the next term of the Court of General Sessions within said District."

Also, insists on restoring the 8th section, viz:

"That the Deputy Marshals shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of three dollars per day while engaged on duty. And all moneys necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, in each District, shall be raised by an assessment upon the general tax of such District; and the Tax Collectors of each of said Districts are hereby required to assess and collect annually from the tax-paying citizens of his or their District such sums as the Police Courts hereby established shall direct; and the Provost Marshal of each District shall render an account annually of his receipts and expenditures to the Treasurer of the Lower Division;"

And asks the appointment of a Committee of Conference in reference to the matters in controversy.

Messrs. Rhett and Arthur have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate to meet a like Committee to be appointed by your House.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The House resolved itself into

SECRET SESSION.

The doors were opened at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. KIRK,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it be adjourned to meet to-morrow, at nine o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. VENNING, the House was adjourned at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the SPEAKER took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Read, on account of military engagements.

The Senate sent to this House

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of the Senate,

On a resolution as to indexing the reports and resolutions; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate; also,

The report of the Committee on the New State House

On the annual report of the Commissioner and Architect; which was made the Special Order of the day for this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Senate returned to this House the following Bills:

A Bill to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted; also,

A Bill to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew the charters of others heretofore granted; also,

A Bill to incorporate certain societies, associations and companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.

The Bills were severally read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Acts.

Ordered, That they be sent to Senate.

On motion of Mr. W. C. BLACK, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Cook, after twelve o'clock, this day, on account of sickness in his family.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to charter the Planters' and Merchants' Insurance Company; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr READ, from the Committee of Free Conference, to whom was referred the matter of difference between the two Houses, on "A Bill to provide more efficient Police Regulations for the Districts on the Sea-Board," made a report; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully insists upon asking leave of the House to amend the "Bill to provide for the payment, by the State, of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax-payers of the State," in the following particulars, to wit: In sixth section insert "first," "January," "three," "first," "February;" in eighth section, to restore in third line the word "five;" in the fourth line, the word "two;" in the fifth line, the word "five;" and in the sixth line, the words "not exceed one." Also, to restore the fourth section, viz: "That each Tax Collector shall execute his bond, with three good sureties, to be approved and deposited as bonds of Tax Collectors are now required by law, in a sum twice the amount of the General Tax for his Collection District for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which said bonds shall be executed and deposited with the proper officer on or before the first day of April next; and in case any Tax Collector shall fail to execute his bond in manner aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint a Collector in the place of the Tax Collector so making default; and the person so appointed shall execute his bond in three times the amount of the General Tax of his Collection District for the year last preceding his appointment, with three good sureties, to be approved and lodged in the proper office, as now required by law of Tax Collectors, within two weeks after the date of his appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of his office."

Senate has appointed Messrs. McAliley and Hope a Committee of Conference, to which shall be referred the matters in controversy, and respectfully asks the appointment of a similar Committee by the House.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, insisting on refusing to grant leave to that body to amend, as indicated, and consenting to the appointment of a Committee of Free Conference.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House :

Messrs. Trenholm and W. C. Black.

The Senate sent to this House,

A Bill to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage ; which was read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass ; that the title thereof be changed ; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be returned to the Senate.

Also,

A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city.

The Bill was read the third time,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to restore to the Bill these words : " And such small Bills as the City Council may direct ;" also, "*Provided*, That the amount of Bills under the denomination of one dollar shall, at all times, be equal to one-third the amount issued by said City Council under this Act."

Mr. McCANTS, from the Committee on Claims, made reports,

On the report of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, of the Senate, on the account of Evans & Cogswell ; also,

On the report of the same Committee, on the account of the keeper of the State House, for contingent expenses ; which were considered immediately.

Senate's reports were respectively concurred in, and were ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following resolution ; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Whereas, The contingent account of A. Thomasson, Constable, of Newberry District, was audited by the Comptroller General, and examined by the Committee on Accounts, and allowed, but has been omitted in the schedule of accounts ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Upper Division be authorized and required to pay to A. Thomasson, Constable, the sum of twelve dollars and sixty-eight cents, the amount of his account.

The following message was received from the Senate ;

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to your body to amend the resolution of this House, in relation to rescinding the resolution of adjournment previously agreed on by both Houses, and fixing Monday, 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by causing the resolution to read, "On Saturday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, midnight," instead of, "on Monday 23d inst., at 4 o'clock."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to your House to amend the report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts, of the Senate, on Message No. 2, of his Excellency the Governor, by striking out the following words: "The Committee recommend that three hundred (300) copies of these reports be printed and furnished members of the General Assembly."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The report, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to your body to amend the resolution of the Senate on the subject of the distribution of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, by striking out all after the words "annually hereafter to," for the purpose of inserting the following: "to the Chairman, and one copy

to the Secretary, of each of the Boards of Commissioners of Roads, of Free Schools, and of the Poor, in their respective Districts."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. WHALEY introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That upon Mrs. J. B. Bissell's paying to the Sheriff of Colleton the single tax due the State of South Carolina, upon the plantation of the Hon. A. H. Trescott, situate in St. Bartholomew's Parish, with Sheriff's cost, that the execution for double taxes be vacated.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced

A resolution in relation to the distribution of the annual Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. BOYLSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report

On a resolution in relation to the collection of taxes on dogs; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. RHETT, from the Committee on the Legislative Library, made a report

On the report from the Senate's Committee on the Legislative Library.

The Senate's report was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on the State House and Grounds,

On the report of the Commissioner of the New State House; also,
The report of Senate's Committee on the same matter.

The report of the Committee on the New State House, of the Senate, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The annual report of the Commissioner and the resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Committee of Free Conference in relation to the amendments proposed to "A Bill to provide for the payment of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers in this State, made a report; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully insists upon asking leave of your body to amend "A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," in the following particulars :

1st. To strike out from the 8th section the words " for the support of the transient poor of Georgetown, eight hundred dollars, to be expended by the Commissioners of the poor of Winyaw, to be accounted for by them to the Legislature."

2d. To retain in said Bill the following words : " To pay the interest due on bonds of several railroad companies, guaranteed by the State, thirty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary : *Provided*, Such interest be paid on bonds owned by citizens of the United States, or other alien enemies, at any time since the twenty-first day of May last."

Senate has appointed Messrs. McAliley and Arthur, a Committee of Conference, and respectfully asks the appointment of a similar Committee on the part of the House, to whom the matters in controversy may be referred.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM, *

Ordered, That a message, consenting to the appointment of a Committee of Free Conference, be sent to the Senate.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee : Messrs. Trenholm and Coffin.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, Decemebr 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate asks leave to amend the " Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," by adding the following words :

" Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, if so much be necessary, for the balance of the salary of the late F. H. Wardlaw, one of the Associate Judges of the Appeal Court, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to be paid to his widow, Mrs. Anna G. Wardlaw, by the Treasurer of the Upper Division ;" also,

"For arrearages for work on the New State Capitol, and for carrying on the work for the ensuing year, forty-nine thousand dollars, if so much be necessary."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate granting leave to amend in the first particular indicated, and refusing to grant leave in the last mentioned particular.

Mr. J. M. DESAUSSURE introduced a resolution appointing Commissioners, under the Act passed at this session, entitled "An Act to afford relief to the families of soldiers;" which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. TRENHOLM, from the Joint Committee of Free Conference, on the amendment proposed by the Senate to "A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861," made a report; which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. COFFIN, the order of this House, as to the daily recess, was rescinded.

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution in relation to voting by the citizens of St. Helena Parish; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of A. G. Fink; also,

On the account of R. S. Desportes; also,

On the account of E. J. McDaniel; also,

On the account of E. R. Stokes; also,

On the account of Hayden & Whilden; also,

The report of the Committee of Free Conference, on

A Bill to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board.

On motion of Mr. KIRK, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Brockinton, on account of sickness in his family; also,

To Mr. O'Bryan, on account of illness.

Mr. THOMSON introduced a resolution appointing a Commission of six persons to devise an equitable system of taxation for this State, and publish and report the same; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. W. C. BLACK introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Resolved, That no case now standing on the dockets of the Courts of Common Pleas, the Circuit Courts of Equity, or the Appeal Court, or which may be placed there during the year 1862, shall be pressed, or forced to trial, unless with the consent, in writing, of the defendant or defendants, or his or their Attorney.

The House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the following reports :

Reports of the Committee on Claims,

On the account of P. B. Glass, for stationery for the State ;

On the account of the Charleston Mercury ;

On the account of P. B. Glass & Co. ;

On the account of Thaddeus C. Andrews ;

On the account of R. W. Gibbes ;

On the account of A. S. Douglas ;

On the account of the Yorkville Enquirer ;

On the account of Gilbert & Darr ;

On the accounts of S. M. Boykin, R. K. Rutledge, and W. F. Ervin ;

On the petition of Newton Bramlet ;

On the account of F. W. Moore.

Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On resolution to refund a double tax to Emmet Seibles ;

On the petition of W. H. Swinton, Administrator of John M. Righton ;

On the petition of F. D. Richardson ;

On the petition of M. B. Earle ;

On the petition of C. G. Stephens.

Reports of the Medical Committee,

On the account of Dr. S. Chatburn Brown ;

On the report of the Medical Society, relative to the fund of the Roper Hospital ;

On the account of Dr. E. R. Calhoun.

The report of the Committee on Education,
On the report of the Trustees of the estate of Dr. De La Howe, for 1861 ;
also,

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the petition of sundry Magistrates and Constables of Charleston.

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution suspending the call of cases on the dockets, except in the Sessions, for the present year.

On motion of Mr. POPE,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the resolution, by striking out the words "present year," and inserting in lieu thereof, "ensuing year."

The House took a recess from 3 o'clock until 6 o'clock, P. M.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

Mr. BOYLSTON introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to :

Resolved, That the Reading Clerk be requested to procure, if possible, the printed Bills of last session, and have them bound for the Legislative Library.

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution in relation to the boundaries of the precincts of Wards No. 3 and 4, in the Parishes of St Philip's and St. Michael's; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to your body to amend the resolution in relation to the inexpediency of hearing causes in the Courts, by striking out, in the first resolution, the word "present," between "the" and "year," and inserting "ensuing," so as to read, "during the ensuing year."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate grants leave to your body to restore the text of "A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city," in these particulars, viz.: by restoring the words "and such small bills as the City Council may direct." Also, to restore the words, "*Provided*, That the amount of bills, under the denomination of one dollar, shall at all times be equal to one-third the amount issued by said City Council under this Act."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; that the title thereof be changed; that it be called an Act.

Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully asks leave of your body to amend the report of the Committee of the House, on Offices and Officers, in relation to Acts and Resolutions now in force, with regard to holding inquests, by adding the following:

Resolved, That every account hereafter presented for *post mortem* examination, in addition to the certificate now required by law, shall also have appended thereto a detailed statement of such examination, containing the cause of death, and the circumstances and symptoms attending the case.

Resolved, also, That no such account shall be paid, unless it shall plainly appear, from such statement, that a *post mortem* examination was really necessary to ascertain the cause of death.—A. A. 1857, p. 425.

Resolved, That it shall not hereafter be deemed necessary for a Coroner, in cases of inquest, to call to his assistance a physician to make a *post mortem* examination, except in cases where the attendant circumstances lead to a just suspicion of violence, poison, or some foul play, and that in all other cases, where a physician is called in, the Coroner himself shall be liable for the fee.—A. A. 1861, p. 507, vol. 12.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That a message of concurrence be sent to the Senate.

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution to provide for compensation to Samuel Waddell; which was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate; also,

A resolution to appoint an agent to adjust the claims of the State against the Confederate Government; which was considered immediately, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointing Managers of Elections, &c.; also,

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary,

On a resolution of inquiry as to the legality of the tax on Dogs; also,

The report of the Committee on Claims,

On the petition of John A. Wagener; also,

A resolution requiring the Treasurer to pay A. Thomasson, Constable, a contingent account; also,

Resolutions in relation to the death of soldiers; also,

A resolution to apply fifteen thousand dollars to recruiting and re-enlisting State forces; also,

A resolution appointing Commissioners under the Act entitled "An Act to afford aid to the families of soldiers."

The Senate sent to this House,

A resolution requesting the President of the Bank of the State to advance a certain sum of money to meet the sums recommended by the General Assembly for the New State House.

On motion of Mr. TRENHOLM,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave to amend the resolution, by adding the following:

Provided, That no part of the said appropriation shall be expended, or be payable, for salaries of any Assistant Architect or draftsman in the office or employment of the Architect and Superintendent of the New State House, nor for any other Assistants, whose services are not absolutely requisite in the prosecution of the work on the present reduced scale.

The following message was received from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate grants leave to your body to amend the resolution in relation to asking the Bank of the State to advance forty-nine thousand dollars for payments on New State House, by adding the following:

Resolved, That no part of the sum appropriated shall be expended or shall be payable for salaries of any Assistant Architect or draftsman in the office or employment of the Architect and Superintendent of the New State House, nor for any other Assistants, whose services are not absolutely required in the prosecution of the work on the present reduced scale.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The Senate sent to this House,

The report of the Committee on Confederate Relations, of the House, on Message No. 6, of his Excellency the Governor; which was considered immediately.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the report, by striking out the word "Resolved," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the report and resolutions agreed to by the House.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 1, as relates to the assignment of the Petrel, a vessel owned by the State, to the Trustees of the Marine School; also,

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings,

On the petition of the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Richland District.

The report of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures,

On so much of his Excellency the Governor's Message, No. 1, as relates to the manufacture of arms, &c., and raising wool, within the State; also,

The report of the Special Joint Committee, composed of the York and Lancaster Delegations,

On the report of John R. Patton, Agent of the Catawba Indians.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On the return of the transient poor of the City of Charleston; also,

The report of the Committee on Accounts,

On a resolution instructing the Treasurer to pay over a certain sum to Thomas C. Moody; also,

The report of the Joint Committee of Free Conference,

On a Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861; also,

The report of the Committee of Free Conference,

On a Bill to provide for the payment of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers of this State; also,

A resolution to relieve J. Bennet Bissel from a double tax execution; also,

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means,

On so much of Message No. 1, of his Excellency the Governor, as relates to indemnifying the Bank of the State for its advances.

The report of the Committee on Offices and Officers, appointing sundry officers; also,

A resolution in relation to the suspension of the call of the dockets, on certain conditions; also,

A resolution appointing a Commission to devise a system of taxation, and report thereon.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence, the report of the Committee on Offices and Officers,

On a resolution on the subject of Acts and Resolutions now in force as to holding inquests.

The Senate sent to this House the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Legislature sanctions the issue of small notes by the Bank of the State, heretofore made.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, asking leave of that body to amend the resolution, by adding thereto, "and to authorize the future issue of the same."

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

GENERAL ORDERS.

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On a letter from Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Surgeon General of the South Carolina Militia, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. DURYEA introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence :

Resolved, That the Banks of this State be authorized to deal in Stocks, and other securities of the Confederate States.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made a report,

On Message No. 10, of his Excellency the Governor; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; also,

On Message No. 7, of his Excellency the Governor; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Senate grants leave to your body to amend the resolution sanctioning the issue of small notes by the Bank of the State, by adding thereto the words, "and authorizes the future issue of the same."

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The resolution, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully grants leave to the House to amend the report of the Special Committee, of the Senate, on the subject of the Georgia donation, by striking out the report and resolutions, and inserting the preamble and resolutions heretofore sent by the House to the Senate, on the same subject, and to strike out the residue of the report of the Senate.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

The report, as amended, was concurred in, and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate :

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

To the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The Senate respectfully asks leave to amend the resolution of the House, in relation to the establishment of hospitals, by striking out the words to "urge upon the Confederate Authorities the propriety of establishing,"

and to insert, in lieu thereof, the words, "to establish," so that it shall read, "is hereby requested to establish suitable army hospitals," &c.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President*.

On motion of Mr. LIPSCOMB,

Ordered, That a message, refusing to grant leave to the Senate to amend, in the particular indicated, be sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER announced that Mr. J. P. Richardson, Jr., is added to the Committee on Engrossed Acts.

The Senate returned to this House the following Acts, which were ordered to be committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts:

An Act to incorporate certain Societies, Associations, and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.

An Act to encourage the manufacture of Salt within this State.

An Act to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board.

An Act to authorize the issue of stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, for the military defence of the State, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

An Act in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes.

An Act to confer the rights of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax.

An Act to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston, and the Calhoun Insurance Company.

An Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia.

An Act to incorporate the Trenholm Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company.

An Act to extend relief to Debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales.

An Act for rebuilding the City of Charleston, after the recent conflagration.

An Act to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes.

An Act to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association.

An Act to regulate elections of members of the Legislature and others, within the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's.

An Act to afford aid to the families of soldiers.

An Act to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

An Act to provide for the payment, by the State, of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax-payers in this State.

An Act to incorporate certain Religious and Charitable Societies, and Societies for the advancement of Education, and to renew the charters of others heretofore granted.

An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861.

An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1861.

Mr. DURYEA, from the Committee on Engrossed Acts, made the following report :

The Committee on Engrossed Acts ask leave to report, that the following Acts have been engrossed from this House, and are ready for ratification, to wit :

An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

An Act for rebuilding the City of Charleston, after the recent conflagration.

An Act to incorporate the Trenholm Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company in South Carolina," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the "Palmetto Lyceum, of Charleston."

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes."

An Act to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debt, and to other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the City of Charleston, and for other purposes."

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad."

An Act to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company.

An Act to grant exemption to certain free persons of color who shall return to this State, from penalties now provided by law.

An Act to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad.

An Act in reference to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, and for other purposes.

An Act to confer the right of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax.

An Act to authorize the issue of stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars for the military defence of the State, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

An Act to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company, of Charleston, and the Calhoun Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company.

An Act to regulate the elections of members of the Legislature and others within the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's.

An Act to charter a Cotton Planter's Loan Association.

An Act to incorporate certain Societies, Associations, and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others.

An Act to enable volunteers in the military service to exercise the right of suffrage.

An Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.

An Act to incorporate certain religious and charitable societies, and societies for the advancement of education, and to renew and amend the charters of others heretofore granted.

An Act to provide more efficient police regulations for the Districts on the sea-board.

An Act to provide for the payment by the State of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the tax payers of the State.

On motion of Mr. DURYEA,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. YEADON in the Chair.

When the SPEAKER resumed the Chair,

Mr. YEADON rose and said, that as the organ of the Committee of the Whole House, he presented, with feelings of the highest gratification, the

following resolution, introduced by Mr. DURYEA, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee :

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks, respect, and confidence of this House are most eminently due, and are hereby most cordially tendered, to Hon. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker, for the dignified, courteous, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his arduous and responsible office during the past two sessions of the Legislature ; and this House yields to none of its predecessors in its high appreciation of his distinguished ability as the presiding officer of the popular branch of the General Assembly, and of his patriotic and valuable services to the State during his official career, now of twelve years' duration, and his still longer legislative career, now of twenty years' duration.

To which the SPEAKER replied :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

Next to the satisfaction derived from the conscientious discharge of duty, is the gratification experienced in the appreciation of those whose opinions and commendation are worthy of consideration. I would fall far short of a natural spirit, if I did not feel the deepest emotions of pleasure and gratification on receiving the testimonial of your satisfaction, which the distinguished gentleman from Charleston has just presented.

It is true, as stated in the resolution, that I have been a member of this House, and presided over its deliberations, for the long periods respectively mentioned. It is true, that I have spent in this House a large portion of my whole life, and devoted my best energies to the service of the State, in the several functions of member and presiding officer. Many with whom I have served have passed away from these scenes, and left only the recollection of their talents and their virtues ; but it is a becoming tribute, which I should render to all those with whom I have been associated, that I acknowledge the uniform consideration with which I have ever been treated ; it is due especially to this House, who have now had five sessions since they were sworn into office, to say that I have received, on all occasions, the greatest courtesy, respect and regard ; and it is with gratitude I acknowledge the complimentary record of their approval.

Since the first meeting of this body, events of the greatest magnitude have multiplied with amazing rapidity. I will not pause for their consideration. As well within this House, as out of it, I have had considerable participation in them ; and I take the opportunity, in this presence, and on this occasion, to say, that in all I have done, in my several functions, I have desired only to dispense justice, and to serve my country. Whatever differences on questions of policy may have existed between myself and my

colleagues, and others who have been concerned with me in these events, all that I have sought has been the honor and prosperity of my State. I have worshipped long under the sacred symbols beneath which I am now standing, and have so long stood, in your presence; and I recognize my first duty in unqualified fidelity to my State, right or wrong. And in the same way that I have devoted my past life to her use, so, in this solemn presence, I offer all that is left of it, for her honor and service.

Permit me, gentlemen, again to thank you for your confidence and esteem, so elegantly expressed, and with my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, individually and collectively, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

The Senate sent to this House the following message:

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

This House respectfully insists on asking leave to amend the resolutions of the House in relation to the establishment of hospitals, by striking out the words, "to urge upon the Confederate authorities the propriety of establishing," and to insert in lieu thereof the words, "to establish," so that it shall read, "is hereby requested to establish army hospitals," &c., and proposes a Joint Committee of Conference on the subject matter, and names Messrs. Moses, McAliley and Rhett the Committee on the part of the Senate, and requests the appointment of a similar Committee on the part of the House.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, consenting to the appointment of a Committee of Conference.

Whereupon the SPEAKER announced the following gentlemen of the Committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Aldrich, Lipscomb, Boylston and Bates.

The Senate returned to this House, with their concurrence,

The report of the Committee on Confederate Relations, on Message No. 10, of his Excellency the Governor; also,

The report of the Special Committee of the Senate,

On the report of the Committee on Confederate Relations, on Message No. 6, of his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee of Free Conference, on the amendment proposed to a resolution in relation to the establishment of a hospital,

made a report; which was considered immediately, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate

IN THE SENATE, December 21, 1861.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Senate respectfully invites your body to join them forthwith in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of ratifying the Acts passed by the General Assembly at the present session.

By order of the Senate,

W. D. PORTER, *President.*

On motion of Mr. BOYLSTON,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, accepting the invitation.

The House attended in the Senate Chamber, and joined the Senate in ratifying the Acts passed at the present session of the General Assembly.

The Senate returned to this House,

The report of the Committee on the Military,

On a letter from Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Surgeon General of South Carolina Militia, on establishing an army hospital; also,

The report of the Committee of Free Conference,

On the amendment proposed to the resolution in relation to the establishment of an army hospital.

On motion of Mr. YEADON,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House has discharged the business of the present session, and is now ready to adjourn the General Assembly, *sine die*.

A similar message was received from the Senate.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of the General Assembly, the House was adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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ERRATA.

Page 6, in line 4 from top, omit "James N. Lipscomb."

Page 6, after line 17, read, "From Newberry, Mr. James N. Lipscomb."

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Butler, Y. N., account of.....	103, 249
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The titles of the Bills marked with an * were changed, either by the members introducing them, or by order of the House or Senate.

Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Mr. Buist.....	1	A Bill to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessities of life, and to prohibit monopoly and extortion...	61					
Mr. Buist.....	2	A Bill to relieve those subject to militia duty within the limits of the Fourth Brigade, who may volunteer for Confederate service, from the operation of certain penalties prescribed by law.....	61	88	.....		95, 108, 116, 121	
Mr. Duryea....	3	*A Bill to extend and keep in force, for a certain time, the Act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act to provide a Patrol and Military Guard for the City of Charleston, and for other purposes".....	62	78	108	160	95, 207, 291	296
Mr. J. M. De- Saussure.	4	A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers.....	62	78	.....		152, 246, 262	
Mr. Read.....	5	*A Bill to organize the Pee Dee Legion, under command of General W. W. Harlee, for protection and defence of the State of South Carolina.....	62	90	.....		152, 246	
Mr. Macfarlan.	6	*A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third Section of an Act entitled 'An Act for the suspension of certain Sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes,' ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, and for other purposes, ratified on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1860, and for other purposes".....	68	78	108	268	{ 88, 101, 108. 110, 131, 138, 291, 145, 156, 163, 185	296

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Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Continued from last session, originated in Senate.	7	A Bill to alter and amend the second Section of an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law in relation to Fish Sluices on the Catawba and Wateree rivers, and for other purposes".....				69		296
Continued, &c., originated in Senate.	8	A Bill to require the Circuit Judges to send, with their reports to the Appeal Court, the notes of evidence taken on trial.....				69		296
Continued, &c., originated in Senate.	9	A Bill to incorporate the York Gas-Light Company.....				69		296
Mr. Prince.....	10	A Bill for the relief of debtors		73			{ 184, 228, 233, 237, 244	
Mr. Prince.....	11	A Bill to exempt free persons of color, who have left the State in the service of any military companies, from the operation of the laws prohibiting the return of free persons of color who have once left the State.....		73			125, 328	
Mr. Cook.....	12	A Bill to provide for the clothing of volunteers, and also for maintaining their families while they are in active service.....	74	90			152, 246, 262	
Continued.....	13	A Bill to amend the sixth Section of "An Act to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Patrol of this State into one Act, and to alter and amend the same".....					74	
Mr. Ramsay....	14	A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.....	81	99			135, 255	

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Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Mr. Read,.....	15	A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of the Georgetown Railroad"	81	90	148	210	112, 211, 291	296
Mr. Maxwell...	16	*A Bill to allow volunteers in the military service the right of suffrage.....	81	91	212	279	125, 206, 291	296
Mr. Kennedy..	17	A Bill to afford relief to the Cotton Planters of this State during the blockade.....	82	100	.....	.....	112, 156	
Mr. O'Connor.	18	A Bill to extend the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.....	88	96	.....	.....	147, 246	
Mr. Aldrich....	19	A Bill to repeal the third section of an Act entitled "An Act for regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed 27th March, 1787.....	89	96	.....	.....
Mr. Aldrich....	20	A Bill to aid in the construction of the Barnwell Railroad.....	91	96	147	205	{ 112, 205, 210, 211, 214	296
Committee.....	21	A Bill to establish the boundary line between the Districts of Clarendon and Williamsburg.....	.....	152	246	.....	
Committee.....	22	A Bill to amend and suspend certain portions of the Militia Law of this State.....	.....	95	121	144	{ 106, 116, 121, 145, 147	296
Mr. Macfarlan.	23	A Bill authorizing the several Banks in this State to deal in stocks and other securities of the Confederate States of America.....	98	107	148	112	

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Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Mr. Macfarlan.	24	*A Bill to amend the 28th section of the Act of the Legislature, passed December 18th, 1840, entitled "An Act to ascertain and define the powers, duties, and liabilities of Masters, Commissioners, and Registers in Equity, and to provide for the organization and regulation of their respective offices."	98	116	224	.....	125, 218, 224	
Mr. W. C. Black.	25	*A Bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act further to provide for a Code of the Statute Law of South Carolina."	98	107	212	.....	125	
Mr. Bradley....	26	A Bill to charter a Cotton Planters' Loan Association	98	130	221	268	153, 164, 185, 221, 225, 230, 239, 243, 291	296
Mr. Prince.....	27	A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company in South Carolina, ratified on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1857, and for other purposes."	98	117	212	265	126, 291	296
Continued.....	28	A Bill to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law on the Northern Circuit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	
Continued.....	29	A Bill to incorporate the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company.....	.....	.....	163	210	100, 136, 157, 233	296
Continued.....	30	A Bill to alter the time of holding the election of Ordinary of Anderson District.....	.....	.....	.....	102	119	296
Committee.....	31	A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to raise Supplies for the year commencing in October, 1860, and for other purposes."	104	137	

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Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Committee.....	32	A Bill to authorize the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of South Carolina to apply certain funds to the payment of debts, and other purposes.....	104	137	192	207		296
Committee.....	33	A Bill to confer the rights of legitimacy on a certain child of Mary Mullinax.....	104	144	266	291		296
Mr. Duryea.....	34	A Bill to regulate the elections of members of the Legislature, and others, within the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael.....	105	129	246	268	147, 291	296
Mr. Bates.....	35	A Bill to aid those families whose circumstances may require it, of the volunteers in the service of the State or Confederacy from this State, in the present war....	106					
Mr. Thomson..	36	A Bill to make owners of slaves liable for the value of cattle, hogs, and sheep, that may be stolen, killed, or destroyed by such slaves, on certain conditions.....	106	130			134, 246	
Committee.....	37	A Bill to afford relief to the Farmers and Planters of this State.....	112	153			{ 131, 133, 140, 153	
Mr. Aldrich....	38	A Bill to provide for the recapture of property of citizens of this State, and for the defence of the State.....	113	128			{ 159, 190, 246	
Continued	39	A Bill to incorporate the Palmetto Lyceum of Charleston.....				128	150	296
Committee.....	40	A Bill to create an Executive Council	124				186, 193	

Bills of the House of Representatives.

Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratioed.
Committee.....	41	*A Bill to grant immunity to free persons of color who shall return to this State, from certain penalties now provided by law.....	126	228	265	266		296
Committee.....	42	A Bill to provide more efficient Police regulations for the Districts on the Sea-Board	127	144	245		140, 142, 144, 228, 233, 234, 245, 267, 276, 278, 291	296
Mr. Aldrich.....	43	A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Constables, and certain fees of Clerks," passed December, 1840.....	128	186	245	.....	146	
Mr. Duryea.....	44	A Bill to suspend the operation of certain Statutes of limitation within this State, and for other purposes.....	129	146	.....	.....	184, 246	
Mr. Buist.....	45	A Bill to authorize certain Loan and Building Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments.....	129	186	.....	.....	146, 246	
Mr. Buist.....	46	A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue or put in circulation notes receivable in taxes or dues to the city.....	129	186	.....	.....	152	
Mr. Mullins.....	47	A Bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company	130	143	246	268	208, 291	296
Committee.....	48	A Bill to sanction the issue of small notes by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and to authorize further issues of the same.....	133	228				
Committee.....	49	A Bill to regulate the reports of Railroad Companies, and for other purposes.....	134	228	268	291		296

Bills of the House of Representatives.

Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Committee.....	50	A Bill to suspend the collection of debts, the Statute of Limitations, and notice of protest.....	134	237			{ 228, 233, 237, 244	
Committee.....	51	A Bill to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, and to renew and amend certain charters heretofore granted.....	135	245	277	291		296
Mr. John Williams.	52	A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews, a free person of color, to select her owner and go into slavery.....	137	142			203	
Committee.....	53	A Bill to impose a tax on dogs.....	147				246	
Committee.....	54	A Bill to provide for the payment by the State of the War Tax of the Confederate States, and for the collection of the same from the Tax Payers of this State.....	151	162	265		{ 278, 278, 281, 289	296
Committee.....	55	A Bill to afford aid in the construction of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad.....	151	246				
Committee.....	56	A Bill to prevent and punish extortion.....	153				246	
Committee.....	57	A Bill to reduce certain salaries and appropriations for a certain period.....	153				246	
Committee.....	58	A Bill to authorize the issue of stock to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars, for the military defence of the State, and for other purposes.....	189	205	268	291		296
Committee.....	59	A Bill to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.....	190	206	268		{ 206, 282, 283, 288, 291	296

Bills of the House of Representatives.

Introduced by	Number.	TITLE.	Notice of	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
Committee.....	60	A Bill to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one		190	228	268	{ 210, 233, 291	296
Committee.....	61	A Bill to authorize Lucy Andrews and William Jackson, free persons of color, to select their owners and go into slavery.....		208	246			
Committee.....	62	A Bill to incorporate certain religious and charitable Societies, and Societies for the advancement of education; and to renew the charters of others heretofore granted.....		209	224	277	291	296
Committee.....	63	A Bill to incorporate certain Societies, Associations, and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others		209	224	277	291	296
Mr. Duryea.....	64	A Bill to exempt from taxation certain property in the City of Charleston, lately destroyed by fire, and for other purposes.....	209					
Committee.....	65	*A Bill for rebuilding the City of Charleston.....		215	264	265	{ 234, 235, 291	296
Committee.....	66	A Bill to incorporate the Carolina Insurance Company.....		215	234	265	234, 291	296
Committee.....	67	A Bill to incorporate the Trenholm Insurance Company		215	236	265	234, 291	296
Committee.....	68	*A Bill to incorporate the Insurance and Trust Company of Charleston.....		215	236	265	291	296
Committee.....	69	A Bill to provide for the security of the property of the citizens of the State.....			234			

Bills of the Senate.

Number.	TITLE.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
1	A Bill to authorize the formation of a Volunteer Company of Light Artillery, and to incorporate the same by the name of the Waccamaw Light Artillery.....	92	137	160	104	296
2	A Bill to authorize Trustees to invest funds in Bonds of the Confederate States.....	123	245	264	183	296
3	A Bill to continue certain Military Commissions	123	.....	.....	185, 255	
4	A Bill to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to issue receivable notes.....	123	.....	.....	152, 255	
5	A Bill to amend the charter of the Union Light Infantry Charitable Society and Company.....	123	235	264	185	296
6	A Bill to suspend the ninth section of an Act entitled "An Act to raise supplies for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three".....	150	256	264	184	296
7	A Bill to enable the City Council of Charleston to make provision for the insane paupers within the limits of the city.....	158	245	.....	165, 262, 270	
8	A Bill to authorize the City Council of Charleston to issue and put in circulation notes receivable in payment of taxes and dues to the city.....	158	245	279	{ 165, 262, 270, 279, 286	296
9	A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act creating a Military Establishment for the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes.".....	158	190	264	190	296
10	A Bill to modify the third section of an Act entitled "An Act regulating and fixing the salaries of several officers, and for other purposes therein mentioned.".....	165	.....	.....	189	
11	A Bill to authorize certain Building and Loan Associations to suspend the call for monthly instalments.....	188	236	264	208	296
12	A Bill to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales.....	198	244	267	{ 215, 233, 237, 244, 267	296
13	A Bill to encourage the manufacture of Salt within this State.....	207	215	267	215	296

Bills of the Senate.

Number.	TITLE.	First Reading.	Second Reading.	Third Reading.	Other proceedings.	Ratified.
14	A Bill to constitute the First Regiment of Charleston Reserves a part of the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, South Carolina Militia.....	207	.....	.....	269	
15	A Bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Columbia.....	284	289	267	289	296
16	A Bill to afford aid to the families of soldiers...	238	262	267	245	296
17	A Bill to amend the law as to the election of officers in the South Carolina College.....	246	249	264	249	296
18	A Bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury.....	246	249	.....	249	
19	A Bill to extend an Act entitled "An Act to postpone the operation of the third section of an Act entitled an Act for the suspension of certain sections of certain Acts, and for other purposes, ratified the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes.".....	247	.....	.....	269	
20	A Bill to provide for the security of the property of the citizens of this State.....	264	.....	.....	270	
21	A Bill to provide for the better government of slaves.....	264		
22	A Bill to charter the Planters' and Merchants' Insurance Company.....	278	

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ERRATA.

- Page 104, 3d line from bottom, after "Bill," read "from the Senate."
" 133, 5th line from bottom, after "Banks," read "of the Senate."
" 134, 13th line from top, after "Bill," read "from the Senate."
" 135, 4th line from top, after "Bill," read "from the Senate."
" 135, 5th line from top, after "Bill," read "from the Senate."
" 150, 14th line from top, after "also," read "relieved."
" 150, 16th line from top, after "also," read "sent."
" 151, 11th line from bottom, after "Railroad," omit "Company."
" 167, 8th line from top, for 7, read 17, [*error of Secretary.*]
" 184, 12th line from top, for "was," read "were."
" 206, 16th line from top, after "Resolution," read "from the Senate."
" 209, 10th line from bottom, after "Bill," read "was read the second time."
" 223, 3d line from bottom, for "sent," read "returned."
" 234, 19th line from top, for "argued," read "suspended."
" 245, 13th line from top, after "P. M.," read "The Bill was read the third time."
" 279, 8th line from top, for "sent," read "returned."
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